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NAVAL ESTIMATES.

French and British Programmes.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, March 8.
M. Raiberti, Minister of Marine, announced in the Chamber that the Government would ratify the Washington naval agreement immediately the reporter on the matter had recovered from his indisposition.
Paris, March 8.
The Minister of Marine has introduced a Bill dealing with the high seas fleet, fixing it in conformity with the Washington agreement on tonnage, with battleships at 175,000 tons, and aircraft carriers at 61,000, while light surface vessels are fixed at 360,000 and submarines at 65,000.

London, March 8.
The British Navy estimates for 1923-1924 total £61,401,000, compared with £69,476,000 last year and £95,319,000 the previous year. It is stated that they have been prepared on the assumption that all the signatory Powers will effectively ratify the Washington treaty. It is expected that over four millions sterling will be spent in the year on the new battleships Nelson and Rodney, nevertheless the total effective votes are reduced by £4,617,000 by most rigid economy. A continuance of this policy is only justified by the seriousness of the financial situation and the expectation of a general atmosphere of naval tranquillity.
The reduction of the personnel by twenty thousand is expected to be completed by April 1, except for 1,140 officers and men retained pending the Government's decision on the Admiralty's proposal that the Navy in future provide its own air personnel. Mr. Amery appeals for the active goodwill of the fellow citizens of the Empire for the thousands of distinguished or promising officers and men severed from a Service to which they are wholeheartedly devoted. The personnel to be voted is 99,500, and recruiting is now very restricted.

FRENCH CUSTOMS BARRIER.

German Factories Closing Down.

Cologne, March 8.
The biggest German industrialists here and in the Ruhr have decided to close their works for at least a month, paying the workers full wages. Exports have stopped owing to the German refusal to pay the French tax. Manufacture is limited to home consumption, which is insufficient to keep the works fully employed. It is impossible to over-estimate the gravity of the closing down, as the idle workers have been provided with money and are certain to fall into mischief. The Chamber of Commerce has sent a letter to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., drawing attention to the serious position of British traders, and demanding drastic action by the British Government. It is now impossible to leave the British zone without encountering French posts.

Duesseldorf, March 8.
There is now an unbroken French customs barrier from the Dutch to the Swiss frontiers, completing the encirclement of the Rhineland in addition to the Ruhr.

Essen, March 8.
French troops this morning disarmed and expelled the security police from Dortmund, thus completing the disarming and dissolution of the security police throughout the Ruhr, which is consequently without police, except the civil police still possessed by certain towns.

London, March 8.
Further French advances are reported in a Berlin message which states that the French have occupied Rheinland harbour, in the vicinity of Mannheim, also Dorval station, near Eibersfeld.

BRITISH AIR FORCE.

A Policy of Progress.

London, March 8.
The Air Force estimates for 1923-1924 show a gross total of £18,605,000 and a net total of £12,011,000, the latter being an increase of £1,116,000 over the net total for the present year.
A memorandum explains that £5,957,000 of the difference between the gross and net figures represents the gross expenditure in the Middle East. The increase in the net total is due to the scheme of expansion of Home defence, involving the formation of fifteen new squadrons and additions to three squadrons assigned for co-operation with the Navy. In consequence of the impending completion of new aircraft carriers, the personnel will be 33,000 compared with 31,176 but the cost of the personnel will not be greater. The increase in cost is chiefly due to technical equipment and the number of new types shortly to be produced, hence the Air Ministry will place orders with the aircraft industry substantially greater than in recent years, and sufficient to maintain an adequate number of firms on a sound basis.

FURTHER CLAIMANTS TO BOXER FUNDS.

London, March 8.
The Textile Machinery Makers' Association has formulated a plan to establish a textile technical school in China, and has decided to apply to the Government for a share in the remitted Boxer indemnity.

M.C.C. v. COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.

Melbourne, March 8.
The M.C.C. compiled 258 (Hillwood 84), and the Combined Universities replied with 332. The M.C.C. then knocked up 135 for the loss of 5 wickets, and the match was drawn.

ANOTHER ATHLETIC RECORD.

New York, March 8.
Joie Ray of Illinois has defeated the Finn, Willie Ritola, in a five thousand metres race at an indoor athletic meeting, establishing a world's record.

FEWER UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN.

BIG STRIKE IN COLOMBO.

Harbour Completely Paralyzed.

(Reuter's Service.)

Colombo, March 8.
Fifteen thousand railway and engineering coolies are involved in a strike which is unprecedented in Ceylon, and has now lasted a fortnight. There is considerable intimidation, and the bunkering of vessels is being impeded. Several ships have been diverted to other ports.
Colombo, March 8.
The harbour is completely paralyzed owing to the strike of cargo coolies. No loading or unloading of coal is possible.

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PLOT.

Many Persons Arrested.

Brussels, March 8.
Acting on information that the recent strikes in the coal and iron mines were organized by the Communists, who are plotting against the safety of the State, the Public Prosecutor has ordered numerous arrests in Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Charleroi and Ghent, including forty Communist leaders. Numerous documents have been seized, showing that the plotters received money from abroad, chiefly from Germany and Russia.
Many women are among the Communists who have been arrested.

LIBERALS EXPECTED TO REUNITE.

London, March 8.
Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberal M.P., Mr. Entwistle, in which the Centre Party idea is frankly abandoned, is regarded in the Lobby as a distinct advance in the direction of a Liberal reunion. It is stated authoritatively that no political ties whatever now exist between Mr. Lloyd George and the Conservative ex-Ministers, who are not included in the present Government. A tacit understanding between the two wings of the Cabinet, which led to the presence of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain on Mr. Lloyd George's platform during the Election, has been abandoned by both sides. It is recognized that in the event of a reunion some half dozen National Liberals will join the Government in view of the election pledges. A further development is expected on March 12th, when seventy Liberals, who recently passed a resolution in favour of a reunion, are to meet.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

Three Arrests Made.

Three men have been arrested as the result of an attempted armed robbery at No. 23, Canton Road, Kowloon, yesterday. With a fourth man, they are alleged to have entered the house on the production of a false letter and endeavoured to surprise the only tenant they found on the premises. This man had invited them in, thinking they were on legitimate business and had offered them tea. They remained in the house for about ten minutes, chatting with their victim, before they became suddenly active. As they took their leave, two of the gang suddenly wheeled round on the victim and endeavoured to secure him. A call of "Save life" alarmed them, and, without taking anything they hurriedly left the house. One of them was arrested in the street, while the two others were secured later, on investigations at Yaumati. A pistol and a dagger were taken from the prisoners, who will be charged before the Magistrate in due course.

STREET FIGHT.

Scavengers v. Coolies.

All the available men at the Police Headquarters were turned out yesterday to deal with a fight occurring at Bonham Road between the street scavengers and earth coolies. Stones picked up on the roadway were used by the sanitary coolies for a fusillade on the earth coolies who were blamed for making a mess of the road, and this gave rise to a fight in which bamboo poles and the handles of broom were freely used. The fight appeared to be somewhat one-sided, and the first few policemen who came on the scene were assaulted in their turn by the sweepers. One particularly pugnacious man split a bamboo pole over the head of an Indian, while another used a broom on a Chinese. The sanitary coolies have earned the somewhat doubtful reputation of being constant trouble-makers and in deciding the case this morning, Mr. Lindell refused the option of a fine. He imposed severe sentences of six months and four months with hard labour on the two ringleaders convicted of assault on the constables, and gave four

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A remarkable instance of long service in connection with the West Riding woollen industry was commemorated at Huddersfield by a presentation in the mill of Messrs. B. Vickers and Sons. In going through some old records the managing director found that the aggregate length of service of twenty-five of the oldest employees reached the surprising total of 1,111 years. The firm showed its appreciation of this record by presenting to each of the twenty-five an engraved salver. Eight of the recipients were women, two of whom were sisters with a total service of eighty-six years. It is estimated that those of the twenty-five who were weavers had each woven at least a hundred miles of cloth during their many years of service.

If the making of gramophone records of President Harding's speeches in the United States is likely to set a fashion, our far-sighted public men who are solicitous for their reputations in the hands of posterity may regard the prospect with lukewarm enthusiasm. History has been described as a pack of lies, but it adds to rather than detracts from the lustre of its dramatic personae, an advantage which the cold truth of the cinematograph and the gramophone will not provide. The thrilling speeches of the history books were probably tame affairs in reality, and if a camera lens instead of an artist had immortalised Napoleon setting off for St. Helena, we should perhaps discover that he cut a far different figure from that painted in the history books.

FOOTBALL.

The following will represent the United Athletic Club in their Second Division League fixture against H.M.S. Titania:—Beach (Capt.), Chilton, Jackson, A. N. Other, Leonard, Urquhart, Kent, Derry, Brown, Botelho and Chubb. The following team will represent the Club in their League game with the H.M.S. Hawkins on Saturday:—McPhail, Inghel, Fisher, Mair, Stewart

CANTON MUDDLES.

Sun and Civil Governor Disagree.

There is a deal of muddling going on in Canton regarding official appointments. A case in point is that of the post of Chief Judge. It appears that Chan Yung, who was appointed to the position by Dr. Sun, went to assume office on the 6th instant, but, finding that Wu Ngok had already been appointed to the position by the Civil Governor and had already assumed office, he returned and reported the matter to Dr. Sun. It is stated that the Civil Governor, owing to Sun's refusal to cancel his appointment, and also because many appointments to magisterial positions have been made by Sun without his knowledge, has tendered his resignation.

Another example of the confusion which prevails is to be found in the fact that there are no fewer than three magistrates in the Sun Hui district—one appointed by the Civil Governor, one by Sun Yat-sen and the third by General Chan Tak-chung. The last-named has refused to hand over the office to anyone.

THE JAPANESE TENOR.

An Enjoyable Evening.

Quite a large audience at the Theatre Royal last night enjoyed the novel experience of hearing a talented young Japanese tenor, Mr. Seijiro Tatumi, in a song recital which comprised over twenty items and which covered such a wide range that ballads, oratorio airs, grand opera and even a negro song were included in the programme. The songs were in English, Italian and Japanese, thus clearly demonstrating the versatility of the vocalist. Mr. Milton Seymour was the accompanist.
There was considerable speculation amongst those present as to how the Japanese singer would handle Western music, but it soon became obvious that he had thoroughly mastered the art. Mr. Tatumi is the possessor of an extremely pleasant natural tenor voice, of decided range and remarkable sweetness and purity. His work on the upper register was marked by excellent clarity, some of his head-notes being very fine. He shone best in the operatic numbers, in which sphere his rendering of "Vesti la Giubba" from "Pagliacci" was given with much feeling and very deservedly encored. Two arias from "La Tosca" were also splendidly done. Amongst the many other items which were well sung, mention should be made of "Oh, sleep, why dost thou leave me?" (Handel); "Till I Wake" (from the Indian Love Lyrics) and "How Many Times" (written for and dedicated to Mr. Tatumi by Mr. Milton Seymour). All these were sung with excellent taste, and at the conclusion of the last-named the audience loudly applauded both the composer and the vocalist. The whole evening was greatly enjoyed, and Mr. Tatumi and Mr. Seymour are to be congratulated on providing such a musical treat.
Mr. Tatumi again appears to-night, and we can thoroughly recommend all lovers of music to seize the opportunity of hearing him.

TELEGRAPH WORKERS' STRIKE.

Spreads Throughout Kwangtung.

A Canton correspondent informs us that all telegraphic operators have joined the Canton strike. They demand the re-appointment of their former chief and an increase in pay. Fifteen of the strikers have

"SECOND SIGHT."

A Hongkong Story.

Mr. Robert G. Shawan hands us the following:—

Hongkong, 7th March, 1923.
Dear Shawan,
I have been quite interested in your article in to-night's Telegraph and wish to tell you of an experience of Second Sight that once came under my notice in Hongkong, in connection with the death of a young second officer in the C. N. Co.'s service, named William Cairns. He died in the Govt. Civil Hospital about 11 o'clock on the 28th May, 1900. Miss Maker (who afterwards became Matron) and I closing his eyes. About the end of April, Captain Innes, our Marine Superintendent, came to me and asked if I knew a Mr. William Cairns of Scott's, Greenock. I said I did, and Captain Innes formed me that Cairns' son had just been taken off the "Chilki" that morning and sent to the Govt. Civil Hospital suffering from typhoid. I did not know any of Mr. Cairns' sons, but as the Father had been a good friend to me when I was a youngster in Scott's office, I promised to go down and see the patient. I went that afternoon and, being admitted, introduced myself. We chatted for a bit, and I promised to come and see him frequently, but before leaving I interviewed Miss Maker and asked her advice as to writing Cairns' people. She said there was no harm and I did so in time for the next mail. On my pad I put the note "Wrote Cairns, 3rd May." In that letter I told the old people not to worry, as their boy was getting the best attention possible. I wrote every week afterwards, reporting on his condition. Young Cairns, after making good progress, took a bad turn about the 22nd May, and for some days Lawson, the Doctor in charge, thought I had better not see him. On the morning of the 23rd, I had a note from Miss Maker who said Mr. Cairns had had a very bad night—had had to be strapped down—and she very much feared if he would last the day. I went straight to the office and made arrangements with the Tai-pan (D. R. Law) for staying off the whole day if necessary. Getting to the Hospital at about 10, I found Lawson and Miss Maker at the bedside, and immediately the patient saw me I could see by his eyes and by indications that he wanted me by him. I sat down and tried to soothe him, as he was very agitated, but in time he became calmer. Death, I could see, was not far off, and with quivering jaw he tried time and again to give me a long message. Even with my ear to his lips I could not catch the message, except that the word "Mother" was repeated over and over again. Then the end.
I wrote all this Home, as I felt that, however sad my news, the Mother would like to hear that her boy had died with her name on his lips.
Giving my letter of 3rd May good time to get home (Reuter advised delivery of that Mail in London on 5th June) I postponed calling the Parents until 7th June, when I wired the Father of his son's death on 28th May.
Three months later his brother, an officer in Holt's, came to Hongkong, and while sitting by his brother's grave he told me the following story. "On the morning of the 28th May, about 3 o'clock, his Mother awakened in a great state of grief, and told her husband that their son Willie was dead." "Nonsense," said the Father, "you have just had a letter from him and he was then in excellent health and spirits." "Oh no, I know he is dead—he has stood at the bedside in his shroud," and her grief was unaccountable for the remainder of that night, and for days after. The husband tried to calm her fears and cheer her up, but to no purpose, and himself being by then really anxious, it was with no great surprise that he read the contents of the cable I sent him.

CONCERT.

At Helena May Institute.

A most enjoyable concert was given at the Helena May Institute yesterday afternoon, the majority of the items being contributed by well-known local ladies. Mrs. Sanger, Mrs. Balean and Mrs. Salter were associated in two really delightful trios—"Martini's" "Plaintive Nightingale" and Schumann's "On Gentle Wings." Two bracketed songs—Landon Ronald's "Dedication" and "Bring Her Again"—were nicely sung by Mrs. Salter, following which Mrs. Sanger contributed "Hopak" by Moussorgski and as an encore gave "Berceuse" by Cretchanioff. These were two delightful numbers, rendered all the more so by Mr. Harry Oro's accompaniments. Mrs. Sanger, who appears all too rarely in public, has a most cultured voice and she sang with charming taste. Mrs. Collett was heard in Sanderson's "Break o' Day" and Herbert Oliver's "Yonder." She has a very fresh and attractive voice and was loudly applauded. Mrs. Balean contributed Godard's Adagio Op. 35, and again proved herself a most capable violinist. A much-enjoyed feature of the programme was Mr. L. Zellensky's humorous contribution. He gave two sketches, both of which were extremely well done—a Chinese version of George Washington and the cherry tree, and the booking of a cabin at a Japanese steamship office.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The King's Regiment boxing tournament takes place on the 15th, 16th and 17th inst.—Page 4.
Consignees are notified of the arrival of the s.s. "President Grant"—Page 4.
Good cook-boy wanted!—Page 4.
Entries may now be made for the A and B divisions of the Lawn Tennis League.—Page 4.
The Blind Boys' Band from Foochow will give a demonstration at Kowloon on the 19th inst.—Page 4.
Particulars of forthcoming auction sales are given on Page 4.
"The Notorious Mrs. Sands" is the attraction at the Coronet Theatre.—Page 12.

LISTEN.

"Get acquainted with your neighbour; you might like him," says the philosopher.
The s.s. "Indian" having arrived, consignees are given the usual notice.—Page 10.
Tickets for the Beams Cabaret concert will be available at the door.—Page 4.
The feature at the World Theatre is "Wolves of the Night"—Page 12.
Consignees are notified of the arrival of the s.s. "Trieste"—Page 4.
Madge Kennedy is appearing at the Star Theatre in "Baby Mine"—Page 12.
Call 482 for the Dragon Motor Service.—Page 3.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 3.5/16d.
Lighting-Up Time.
Lighting-Up Time to-day 6.30 p.m.

pecially among Highland people. Indeed a case happened recently in my own family which I need not now relate; but I am convinced that, where true love exists, thought waves are bound by neither limit nor space.—The "Wireless" that can reach responsive souls in time of trouble, and especially at that sublime moment when Death comes to sever "the silver cord."
"You can make whatever use you like of this letter."
Yours sincerely
W. NICKOLSON

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EDUCATION OF
BRITISH CHILDREN.Last Night's Public
Meeting.CENTRAL DAY SCHOOL
DEMANDED.

The public meeting called for the purpose of considering the subject of better education for British children was extremely well attended last evening, the old Chamber of Commerce room, at the City Hall being filled to overflowing. There were several ladies amongst the audience, and the speeches delivered betokened a keen and lively interest in the subject. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., was in the chair and he was supported by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. Montague Ede, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh and Mr. A. R. Lowe. The Chairman, in opening the meeting spoke of the great privilege it was to have been asked to occupy the chair. At the very outset he desired to make good an omission which occurred inadvertently in publishing the report of the sub-committee of the Education Board upon the education of British children in the Colony. The minority report, signed by Mr. Ralphs, the Inspector of English Schools, was not published, and in fairness to him he proposed to read it. The Chairman then read Mr. Ralphs' report as under:

Minority Report.

1. The British children in the Colony may be divided into four main groups.
(a) those who will remain in the Colony until about the age of nine years, then to be sent to a Preparatory School at Home;
(b) those who will remain until the age of twelve or thirteen years, then leaving to enter a Public School at Home;
(c) those who will remain until the age of sixteen or seventeen years with the intention of going to a Technical College, University College or University at Home;
(d) those who will not be sent Home, but who will complete their education here with a view to earning their living in the Colony or in the Far East.

2. In this Report the term "Primary" is used to indicate schools consisting of Classes for children up to the age of nine years. All children in this group require one common type of education. There would be normally in each such Primary school four Classes, viz., Class 7—the highest class in the School—Class 8 and two Kindergarten Classes. The teaching of children in these early stages has become a highly specialized art, and model Kindergarten departments under fully-trained Kindergarten Mistresses should be a special feature in these Primary Schools.

A Primary school should be established in every district in which the number of British children justifies a separate school. At present four such places are indicated—Kowloon, The Peak, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay. Kowloon and the Peak are already provided for. At Quarry Bay there are at the time of writing some fifty children between the ages of five and nine years; a Primary school would therefore appear to be called for at once at Quarry Bay. Such a school could be expected to open with an average attendance equal to that at the existing Kowloon Junior School. Eighteen of the Quarry Bay children referred to already attend the Victoria School at Causeway Bay. These children will naturally leave the Victoria School and attend the Quarry Bay School. There will still remain thirty-three children between the ages of five and nine in attendance at the Victoria School.

The Victoria School building at Causeway Bay will shortly be demolished, and I suggest that a temporary building similar to that recently erected in Gap Road—a model school building in many respects—be erected either in the neighbourhood of the existing school or, preferably, a little nearer the centre of the city, so as to accommodate children from the western and central districts, as well as those living near Causeway Bay.

3. The pupils in groups (b) (c) and (d) can probably be best provided for by the establishment of a Central School adapted to meet the needs of all over the age of nine years.

After a full consideration of this question I retire at this point from the Committee. I do this with the full approval of the remaining Members of the Committee.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh to address the meeting.

Opening Speech.

Mr. Mackintosh said—Some of you will remember that in November of last year at a public meeting of the Board of Education the question was raised as to a new site for the Victoria British School and at that meeting I found myself protesting against any decision being taken or against any recommendation being made until the whole problem of the education of British children in this Colony had been reviewed and until we had fairly faced the question as to our motive in providing education of any sort for British children in this Colony and the type of education we wanted to give them here. The questions which I raised at that meeting are now in the process of being answered and I take it that the real object of this public meeting is to endeavour as far as possible to arrive at some common agreement as to the correct answer to these questions. We shall have to face this evening quite fearlessly and quite frankly the many difficulties which beset the efficient education of British children in this Colony. We shall have to be prepared on some points to agree to compromise and on nearly all points to give and to take. I speak with the greatest diffidence in the fullest consciousness that I am a very new comer into this Colony, that I cannot speak therefore with experience or with the authority of many of you who have lived long years here and to whom I must seem to be simply a fool rushing in where the more experienced have feared to tread.

Changed Days.

Certain questions must be settled at the very outset. To certain positions we must give our unanimous consent before we can proceed further with the argument. First of all I suggest that the position of the average Britisher in this Colony is to-day quite different from what it was, shall we say, 30 years ago. In the old days a man came to this Colony with the hope and intention of remaining here for but a few years during which time he would look upon himself as an exile, but at the end of the time hoping to return to his own home having made sufficient money to render his return comfortable and secure. There

wasn't in those days very much thought of Hongkong as a Colony in the sense that men would settle here, make their homes here, bring up their children and their children's children here, creating in fact British homesteads. To-day, I firmly believe, however, that things have changed, and that it is in the interests of the Colony, in the interests of the Empire and in our own interests that we should look upon Hongkong as a settlement in which Britishers shall become home makers and home builders. And unless this is true there is not much call to worry about the improvement of the education facilities for British children in this Colony. But if it is true, or rather if we want to make it true then the first and most important thing is to ensure the provision of the most perfect education facilities possible for the younger generation who are to inherit the homes that we are building and who are to carry on the work that we are beginning here. (Applause).

Equal Opportunities.

Now I find it exceedingly difficult to create a home in Hongkong if my children have got to be educated during those years of their boyhood and girlhood, which are the very years that will make home life so wonderfully beautiful and so wonderfully attractive. If my boys and my girls are to be separated from me by so great a distance home cannot have the meaning which I want to give it. I, therefore, join issue at once with those people who hold that for a boy or for a girl to continue to remain in Hongkong under any conditions under the age of 10 or 12 is a misfortune. On the contrary I would advocate that every possible encouragement should be given to parents to enable them to keep their family intact, to keep their children with them by the provision of efficient education facilities in this Colony. As I say, if I am wrong in this view, then the rest of my argument falls to the ground, because it is on this that the whole of my argument is based as foundation. If, however, I am right then undoubtedly education is the most important question and I suppose in any case, whether I am right or whether I am wrong, the future is going to bring more and more Britishers out here, who cannot afford to send their children home, however much they may wish to do so. You have got in this Colony to-day 147 British children over the age of 9 years being educated at British schools. There are more than that if you take those British children, who are being educated at non-British schools. Taking the figures of those children in attendance at British schools yesterday you will find there were 147 boys and girls over the age of nine. There are 129 under the age of nine. That means you have a total of 276 British children being educated here to-day. And, therefore, putting it on its lowest total from a social and political point of view we are bound to see that these children shall have at least equal opportunities in the sphere of education as did their parents.

Three Types of Parent.

I have met three main types of parent. First, the parent who almost before the child is born has declared that he shall go to such and such a school, shall pass such and such examinations and shall enter such and such a profession, and he makes his plans accordingly. Secondly, the parent who says, I cannot make plans for my child, I cannot possibly tell for what particular profession or trade he may be fitted in years to come. I shall, therefore, leave it for the

future to show what particular course he shall follow and in the meantime I shall be quite satisfied if he can obtain a good all round education. And thirdly, there is the parent who says that all that matters is that my child shall have good health and to obtain that I will sacrifice everything and certainly education. With regard to this latter class of parent I have very little to say. I have no knowledge as to the peculiar dangers which education in this Colony may work upon the health of our boys and girls. I can only blindly accept the reports which are made each year by our medical school inspectors, who invariably and undoubtedly without exception year after year report that the health of the children in the schools in Hongkong is excellent. For the first class of parent I have the deepest sympathy and the greatest admiration, and I would do everything in my power to ensure that he may be able to carry out his plans with the greatest possible success.

A Solemn Warning.

To the second class of parent I would utter a solemn warning, that such a policy is almost certain in these days to lead to a blind alley for I know of nothing so dangerous, I am inclined to say so criminal, as a good all round general education. We live to-day in an age of specialists. And if our children are to take their place successfully in the competition which awaits them in life they must receive that special training which will fit them for that struggle. Now the difficulties which we have to face in this Colony in its present condition are mainly three in number. Firstly, the shortage of numbers. There are only a limited number of British children and you cannot have a really successful school with all the traditions of a school spirit that have made our British public school so wonderful and so justly renowned throughout the world unless you have a sufficient number of children to whom and on whom to work. And this shortage of numbers is made more difficult by class distinctions and especially the difference of salaries which prevail out here. In Scotland they have managed to break down these class distinctions and it is true to a large extent that in Scotland all the children, whatever may be the position of their parents, attend the same school. We shall have to try and imitate that Scottish system out here. (Applause). For many of us it will involve a struggle. Many of us will have to learn, in this point especially, to sink our own individual prejudices, to learn to give and to take. Because one thing is clear that the efficiency of your school will depend to a tremendous extent on the number of children in attendance. Games which do form part of the education of the young cannot be played efficiently unless your numbers are adequate and my own experience of some years as a schoolmaster tells me that I cannot teach a small class of children with the same efficiency and with the same inspiration as I can teach a larger class.

The First Opposition.

Here then, arises the first and perhaps the most important opposition to the proposals for the improvement of British education in this Colony as we have put them forward. Why, says our opponent, why have schools for British children at all? Why not let them all mix together and attend those schools and colleges in the Colony which have reached a high state of efficiency and which are open to all children irrespective of distinctions of nationality, creed or class? This is a question which is essentially one for you British parents to decide and I admit freely that you are able

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to obtain for your children a really first class education in nearly all the non-British schools in this Colony. But there are certain practical difficulties which will meet you if you adopt this suggestion of the opposition. First of all it is obvious that you will sacrifice the tradition and the school spirit of the British public school which many of you value as one of the greatest factors in your own life. Secondly, you will find that the time-table cannot quite fit it. It is of the utmost importance that the teaching of the Chinese classics should in these schools form a very considerable part in the curriculum. And in my opinion it will be very wrong to modify or curtail that part of the syllabus in our Chinese schools which teaches the Chinese boy of the Chinese girl the unspeakable marvels of his own ancient language and literature.

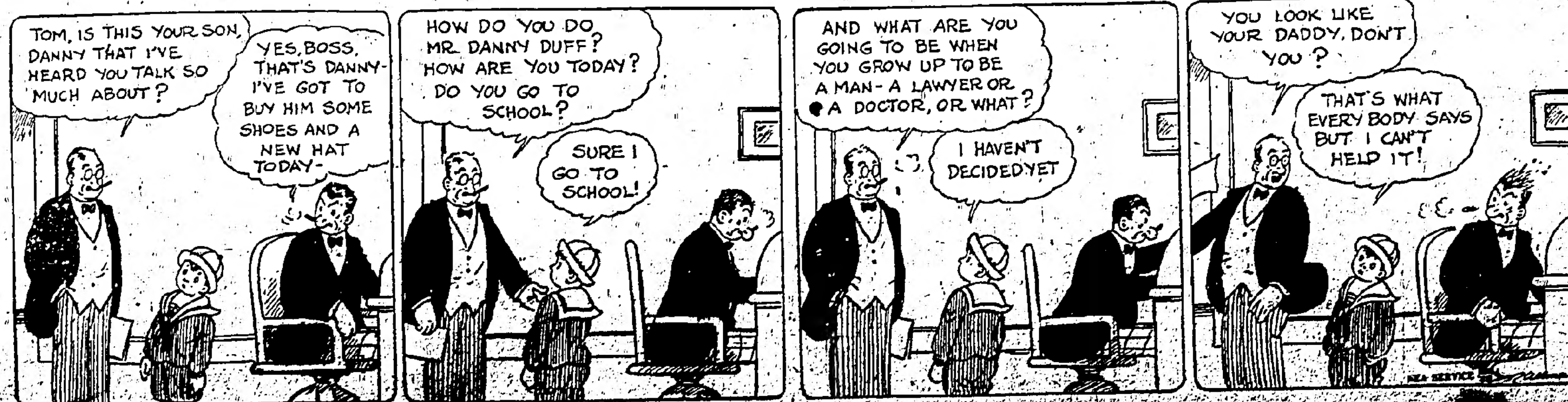
Difficulties. But it is not possible for the British boy or girl to learn these and those hours which are normally devoted in the school to these subjects will have to be spent by the British child on some different work from that of the rest of the school, a work which in practice must turn out to be very hastily supervised and liable altogether to be overlooked and which will in any case class the child as one of a rather troublesome and unwanted minority. And then secondly, this will be done at the expense of the child's knowledge of his own English Language and

(Continued on Page 3 & 5.)

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EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

(Continued from Page 2.)

literature. For it is clear that your British children should be able to attain to a far higher standard in English than the children of these other races. And thirdly, at the end, the British child educated under these conditions is bound to have reached the goal or, putting it into practical language, to have received a leaving certificate which has not been expressly designed for his or her own immediate needs.

The second great difficulty which we have to overcome is the difficulty of distance. We live here as a very scattered community and in order for us all to be educated in one central school many of us will have to travel quite a long way and under difficult and tiresome conditions.

Question of Site.

Many of us will feel that the central school might have been built a great deal nearer to our own particular house than it has been. Many of us will think that some particular section of the community has been unduly favoured in the particular site chosen for the school. And this is one of the points in which again we shall have to learn to give and take. And the third and the greatest difficulty is to be found in the fact that most of us once in five years go home for a year's long leave and during that time they receive practically no education at all. This difficulty has certainly got to be realized and probably has got to be accepted as inevitable. But if so, it constitutes a reason for our using every possible means to ensure that we shall make up for that year's holiday by the keenest study the most regular attendance during the other years.

A Large Central School.

And so it comes about that we are asking for one large central school to which all British children shall be sent, boys as well as girls. I admit quite frankly that I am not an unqualified admirer of the modern system of co-education and that in many ways I would like to see the boys separated from the girls during their school hours. But I fully realize that out here the efficiency of the school depends intensively upon large numbers and is weakened enormously by shortage of numbers, and so, in order to make up the required number which will ensure efficiency, if for no other reason, I find it necessary for the boys and girls to attend the same school under the system of co-education. And that is one of the reasons why I cannot agree with those of us who are advocating the establishment of a boarding school for British children to be built either at Weihaiwei or in the new territories. Such a proposal does not seem to cater at all for the education of our girls and I think that such a proposal is too expensive to make it feasible for quite a number of children here besides being unacceptable to those parents who desire their children to remain at home in order to enjoy to the full the delights and safeguards of home life. But having obtained your central school, you must decide what kind of an education you are going to provide there. You must have a permanent and well trained and efficient staff, indeed your staff must be the most efficient staff obtainable in the Colony. We should be ashamed of setting up a school for British children which is in any way short of being the best either as regards staff, or as regards building, or as regards equipment.

Model Kindergartens.

For your younger children, as we have pointed out, you must provide model kindergartens in all those localities where the size of the British community demands it and you must see that those kindergarten schools are thoroughly efficient and up-to-date. But you must be careful not to leave your children too long in this kindergarten stage and you must move them to the central school as soon as they are ready for the more serious side of education and, once there they must be educated along lines of a very definite syllabus which should have a very definite aim in view. Not a general education leading to nowhere but a sound and very carefully devised education leading to a very definite end and aim. I should have hoped that no British children in this Colony would leave school until they have

reached the age of 16 or 17 at least. And I should have hoped that every British boy who has reached the age of 16 or 17 should be able to pass the London matriculation examination. (Applause.) And it will probably surprise many of you to know what a tremendous number of opportunities exist in this Colony for your sons if only they can obtain this standard.

The London Matric.

And I say the London matriculation examination rather than the Hongkong matriculation examination, although the two things are almost identical, because the London matriculation examination makes a second language compulsory and it is just this second language which makes all the difference to the market value of the boy. I wonder whether we have fully realized that here in this Colony every year, thanks to the arrangements which the Government have made with the University of London, your children can sit for the London matriculation, for the London Intermediate and for the London Degree. They can take these examinations out here without going home, without residing in any University and while still pursuing whatever employment you may find for them to do when they leave school. And yet during the time that I have been in Hongkong there has been no case of a British boy sitting for the London matriculation examination let alone for the higher examinations. But I repeat that it should be possible for every British boy to reach that standard at the age of 16 or 17 and so to secure for himself a recognized market value as he sets out into life. With this certificate he is qualified to enter into any employment that you may find for him in this Colony with the very favourable hope of making good and establishing his position as an educated man.

A Comparison.

Place before yourself two boys, the one says "I have been at such and such a school where I have received a good sound general education. No, I didn't learn very much mathematics because in that particular year my headmaster decided that mathematics shouldn't be taught; no, I didn't learn a second language because father thought that language was waste of time and mother didn't hold with my learning French. (Laughter.) But I have had a good sound general education. I can draw more or less, I know the dates of the Kings of England and I have learnt a certain amount of geography of Eastern Asia. And I got distinction in Biblical knowledge." (Laughter.) Then take the boy who says "I was at such and such a school, I passed the London matriculation examination and then I left." Which of these two boys, do you suppose, has the better prospects? Both of them started with exactly the same amount of brains. Either of them might have shared the fate of the other. Neither of them have really done more or less work than the other. It hasn't been a question of cram. It simply has been a question of starting from the bottom class of the school with a particular aim in view and sticking to it, or starting from the bottom class of the school with no aim in view but that of a "sound general education."

Cut Out for a Profession.

And then take the case of the boy who is cut out for a profession in life. There must be some boys in this Colony who could be good engineers or good doctors or good schoolmasters if we could only give them the necessary training out here at a cost which is within our means and without having to send them home. I cannot myself imagine any place better equipped with scholarships and with facilities for professional training at an almost negligible cost than we in Hongkong. Let me remind you first of all of what must be the blue ribbon of scholarships in the world—the Peace Memorial Scholarship. This Scholarship which is of the value of £300 sterling per annum for three years and which in addition will pay the passage of the scholar to any place in the world, to any education centre of the world and will later provide him with the balance at the end of his studies to start him off in his career is awarded, or rather two of them, are awarded every three years either for Engineering or for Agriculture, tenable only by British boys of pure white descent on both sides, one of whose parents shall have resided in Hongkong or China for at least three years. What is this scholarship awarded on? On

the results of some tremendously difficult University scholarship examination? No, but on the results of the Hongkong matriculation examination. The ordinary standard of a school leaving certificate which every British boy can automatically and without conscious effort attain by going through the ordinary routine of a school working to that end and yet so far no British boy has been able to win this scholarship from Hongkong! But if there is any parent here who wants to make his children engineers or agriculturists he is entitled to demand the creation of a school whose curriculum shall normally and ordinarily prepare those boys to pass that examination. (Applause.)

The Medical Profession.

There must, I imagine, sometimes be a boy in Hongkong, or even a girl, who would like to enter the medical profession. Yes, I can hear the father or the mother say I should like my boy or my girl to become a doctor. They were clearly fitted for such a life, but how can I possibly afford to send them home with all the tremendous expense involved of a home University and walking the hospitals at home. It can all be done in Hongkong. The medical degree of the Hongkong University is recognised by the British Medical Council. A man with that degree is entitled to practice medicine in any part of the British Isles or in any British Possession. The fees in this examination are quite inexpensive. They work out at something under £30 a year and there are scholarships which can be obtained, I should imagine, almost for the asking. There are firms here who have the right of nominating Donor scholars which entitle the holder to free tuition. There is the King Edward VII. Scholarship, two of which are awarded every year which also entitle the holder to free tuition tenable only by British subjects. All that is required again is that the boy shall pass this very simple school leaving examination, the matriculation examination.

Teaching.

Or is there a boy here or again even a girl who would like to take up teaching as a profession? And what tremendous openings there are and will be for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in this part of the world in the future! Here, too, the University provides a course which will give you not only a degree in Arts but also teacher's diplomas. Here, too, small as the cost of tuition is, there are scholarships which may be granted by a very generous government, or again by these firms who have, by their subscriptions, obtained the right to nominate scholars. And there, too, all that is required is this school leaving examination. And if ambition is not even yet satisfied what facilities there are for post-graduate work outside the Colony. Trinity College, Cambridge, offers exhibitions to students coming from us or who have graduated with us or who have passed our Intermediate Examination. The Rockefeller Foundation offers us travelling scholarships to students, who have graduated in medicine.

The Colony's Facilities.

It seems to me the more I think of it that there are facilities in this Colony far greater than anywhere else if only we can get our children up to this Matriculation standard, and it is this, therefore, that we must constantly keep in view, that we are training our children for this particular thing, that nothing must be allowed to interfere with that thing, that from the very outset we first start to send the tiny toddlers to school we must have that thing in our mind. It is to be obtained by regular attendance. We must remember that every time we keep our children away from school, whether it be for a tea party or whether it be to suit our own convenience we are losing sight of that end and the children will have to pay for it some day. That we ought to look upon that end as part of the normal growth in the sphere of the mind just as we expect normal growth in the body. And then there is one last class of parent to whom I would address myself and that is the parent who would like his boy to go to a Home University but would like him to do his schooling out here: that, at any rate, until he reaches the age of 17 or 18, he may have the advantage of home influence and home training. And when the boy has reached the age of 17 or 18 and the parent sends him Home he finds to his horror that he is unable to obtain admission into the Home University because he hasn't reached

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ed the standard of the Home matriculation examination. Yet, I have already shown you that he ought to be able to reach that standard not here, by passing the London matriculation examination out here, but I would also remind you that the London matriculation examination will obtain him exemption from the matriculation of any university in the world. And I would also remind you that your own University of Hongkong has now been accepted by all the Scottish and all the Northern Universities and that the University has obtained affiliation with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. And that is why I for one, ask for a British central school which shall contain all the British children who are being educated in this Colony (Applause).

Numbers for Efficiency.

The very efficiency of the school depends upon the numbers; that is why I ask that the school shall work from the very outset from the very lowest form, on a syllabus designed for matriculation examination and that no British boy should leave that school without obtaining that certificate. That is why I ask that the staff of that school shall be second to none in the Colony and that is why most especially and most emphatically I invite the parents to co-operate with the school authorities in ensuring that whatever sacrifice and however great the difficulties may be to be overcome that that school if and when erected shall be worthy of the Colony and shall be taking no small part in the enhancing of all that is best in social and imperial progress of this small spot in the British Empire. (Applause.)

The Discussion.

The Chairman said they were much indebted to Mr. Mackintosh for his eloquent address. He con-

sidered it advisable, in order to stimulate discussion, to submit the first of the resolutions which had already been published in the newspapers. He thought all present were agreed that kindergarten schools were a very real need. He formally moved: "That kindergarten schools for children between the ages of 5 and 9 years be established, on the most modern methods, with specially trained kindergarten teachers in charge, at the Peak, Kowloon, Quarry Bay and Causeway Bay."

A member of the audience, in seconding, suggested that there should also be a kindergarten school established in the central district.

Mr. J. Grant agreed. If a kindergarten school was erected at Taikeo he thought there was little need for another in the eastern part of the city. He considered it would be preferable if one was established in the central district near the lower tram terminus. It was a much more convenient place than Causeway Bay. There was a large number of children in the central district and in the very near future there was a possibility of a good number of Europeans residing at Pokfulam, whose children could have to be catered for. The Chairman having mentioned that the report of the sub-committee of the Education Board pointed out that the schools should be established at points where the British community existed, said he was much impressed by the views of the two speakers and thought perhaps it would be desirable to amend the resolution in sympathy with what they had said.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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WANTED.—Bachelor can be accommodated with small furnished room moderate terms. English family quiet locality. Kowloon. Apply Box No. 899 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Promply. Lady assistant clerk with general knowledge of office work and also able to speak Chinese. Good references. State salary required Box No. 898 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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VACANCY in private family for two paying guests bachelors preferred. Modern Building Kowloon. Every convenience. Apply Box No. 890 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—From 1st April in boarding house, Nathan Road, Kowloon, large lofty and airy single and double rooms with flush lavatories. Electric light and telephone. Apply Box 900 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

HOUSE TO LET furnished at the Peak. Apply Box No. 902 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—One room in Central locality suitable for office. Apply Linstead & Davis.

THREE Room Flat to let, Modern Conveniences, Top Floor, 9 Jordan Road, Kowloon, Apply to Koon Tai & Co. 24 Des Voeux Road, Central.

TO LET.—Fine office space on the first floor of the Bank of China's Building. Ready for occupation at the end of February. Particulars apply Bank of China.

TO LET.—Furnished for one year or eighteen months from 1st April 1923. "Berwick Law" No. 155 Peak, 5 roomed bungalow with tennis court and garden, on motor road at Magazine Gap. Apply Linstead & Davis Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—European Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon, adjoining Bowring Street and opposite Salford (Terrace). Containing 4 Living Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms, Kitchen and usual Servants' Rooms. Flushed Drainage and concrete floor construction. For further particulars and rents apply to J. C. Clark, Architect, 14 Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

ENTRIES are invited for the Lawn Tennis League A and B Divisions. Teams Entering must have three grass courts together. Entries close Monday March 19th, and to be sent together with Entrance fee of \$10 per Club to the Hon. Secretary.

JOHN C. FLETCHER,
Queen's College,
Hongkong, March, 9th, 1923

BOXING.

By permission of the Officer Commanding.

The King's Regiment NOVICES TOURNAMENT

will take place at **MURRAY BARRACKS.**

on **Thursday, Friday & Saturday.**

March 13th, 16th & 17th at 9.15 p.m.

There will also be middle and Lightweight Competitions open to the Service, and a 10 round Contest on each night.

The Regt Band will be in attendance. Prices of admission—

Ringside seats reserved \$2.

Two small stands \$1.

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Large Stand 50 cents.

(Services in uniform.)

Reserved seats may be booked and unreserved tickets purchased at the school room, situate at the Garden Road entrance to Murray Barracks, from Mon. 12th to Wed. 14th between the hours of 12 to 2 and 5 to 7 p.m.

The Army Tournament will take place at Murray Bks. on Thursday, Friday & Saturday March 22nd, 23rd & 24th.

J. BAILEY, Lieut.,
Pres. Regt.
Boxing Committee

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE Fifty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, the 27th March 1923, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of General Managers, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1922.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 27th March 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th. March 1923.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,

THE Forty-fifth Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder St., on TUESDAY the 27th. March at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report & Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1922.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to 27th. March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents,
Hongkong, 8th. March, 1923.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of our Engineering Department has been acquired by The Jardine Engineering Corporation Limited, and will be henceforth carried on by that Company as heretofore carried on by us.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February 1923.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have acquired the business of the Engineering Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and that such business will be henceforth carried on by us as heretofore carried on by them.

THE
JARDINE ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

The Steamship

"PRESIDENT GRANT"

having arrived from Manila on March 9th. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on March 15th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after March 16th, 1923, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

A. Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, March 9th. 19. 3.

NOTICE.

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will be given

on

MONDAY, March 19th, at 3.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church Grounds, Nathan Road.

Vocal and Instrumental Music—Elocution—Exhibition of handicraft.

PRICES: at 3.30 p.m. \$1. 9 p.m. 50 cents.

Refreshments in the afternoon at a charge of 50 cents.

Tickets at the Star Ferry, Anderson's Music Store, etc.

The Kwong Wing Co., Ltd.

8, B. Tai Ming, Sunday, March, 11th

Regular service to Wharves

Splendid 1st Class Passenger Accommodation

24, Des Voeux Rd., W., "Phone Central 923

Mee Wah Knitting Co.

11, Cannonway Bay, "Phone Central 1301.

Manufacturers of Socks, Singlets, Sweaters and Underwear.

YEUNG PO KWAN, President.

THE SAI HING S.S. CO.

23, Connaught Road, W.

"S. S. 'YANING'"

"S. S. 'SAI HING'"

Hongkong, Wednesday, Friday.

HONGKONG-WY CHOW LINE.

"S. S. 'CHUNG ON'"

"S. S. 'CHUNG ON'"

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"S. S. 'CHUNG ON'"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"TRIESTE"

From TRIESTE VENICE.

BRINDISI, MASSAUA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence, and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

EASMA

GABARET

CONCERT

When?

SATURDAY, March 10th.

at 9.15 p.m.

Where?

CITY HALL.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

"A JOLLY GOOD SHOW"

Tickets including light refreshments \$1 Members may introduce friends.

LADIES INVITED

Tickets may be obtained from the Easma Club, 17, Queen's Road, or at the door.

Ching-Kee S. N. Co.

154, Wing Lok St., W., "Phone 3236

Regular Service between H.K., Dairen, Newchwang, North China.

YEE TAI HONG, "Phone Central 753.

CHEONG YUE S. S. Co.

16, Des Voeux Road, C.

"S. S. 'PERANANG'"

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"S. S. 'PERANANG'"

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FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

HE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thurs., the 15th. March, 1923, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at the Astor House Hotel (Room No. 17.)

A Large Collection of white and Coloured Marble Statues, Busts, Lamps, Vases, Powder Boxes, and Pedestals.

by

WELL KNOWN ITALIAN SCULPTORS.

On view from Monday the 12th. March.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Dr. G. D. BLACK to sell by Public Auction on

Monday the 12th. March 1923, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his residence "Ian Mor" No. 16 Park Road.

The whole of his valuable Household Furniture

comprising—

Chesterfield couch and armchairs, Brass fenders, fire brasses, Leather covered armchairs, Roll top desks, Fine net curtains, card tables, Mirrors, Bookcases, Bronzes, Brasses and Ornaments, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

Teak extension dining table, Leather covered armchairs, dining chairs, Fine Teak sideboards, Dinner wagon, Glassware, Crockery, E.P. ware, etc., etc.

Double and single teak bedsteads, teak double wardrobe with bevelled mirror, dressing table, marble top washstand, chest-of-drawers, etc.

Cooking stove and aluminum cooking utensils.

Also

A Large Quantity of carved Blackwood ware.

One Grand Piano by "WINKELMANN"

One Perambulator.

And

Large Quantity of Palms, Ferns and Plants in Pots.

On view from Saturday the 10th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late R.E. Bellios (deceased) to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 14th. March 1923, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

in the Hall, "Kingsclere"

(by kind permission of Mrs. Sachse)

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising—

Bookcases, sideboard, Extension dining table, chesterfield armchairs, Teak bedsteads, Bedroom suite, Fine Carpets, Rugs, Brass fenders, Curtains, Water colours, Silver and Electroplated ware, Bronze figure, Cut-glass etc.

Also

One Enamelled Bath, One Geyser,

One Victor Victrola with records,

And

A Collection of Books, including one set Library Edition "Arabian Nights Entertainments"

On view from TUESDAY the 13th. March,

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

A. S. WATSON and Co. LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-eighth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Monday the 12th. March, 1923, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st October, 1922.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 6th. day of March, to Tuesday, the 13th. day of March, 1923, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th. February, 1923

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINGENTAL PORTS & LONDON.

THE Steamer "LAHORE" carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port March, at noon on TUESDAY, the 13th, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Shk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

(Other Advertisements Continued on Page 12.)

\$50 GIVEN AWAY

"TELEGRAPH" FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

We will give a prize of \$50 to the reader who sends in the most nearly correct forecast of the results of Hongkong Football League and Shield Competition Matches to be played on SATURDAY next, March 10th, as detailed in the coupon to be found below.

Rules of Competition.

1.—All forecasts must be written on coupons cut from "The Hongkong Telegraph." The name and address is the entrant to be plainly printed in block letters in Ink.

2.—Any number of attempts may be sent in, but a separate coupon must be used for each attempt.

3.—The Prize of \$50 will be awarded to the competitor who gives the correct—or most nearly correct—result of the matches below. In the event of more than one competitor sending in a correct—or most nearly correct—forecast then the prize will be divided equally between those competitors. No one competitor shall be entitled to more than one share of the prize.

4.—All coupons must be received at the "Telegraph" office not later than 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 10th. Coupons received after that time will be disqualified.

</

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND 1ST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)
 RHEXENOR 12th Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
 AUTOLYCUS 19th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
 PYRRHUS 2nd Apr. London & Rotterdam
 BELLEROPHON 5th Apr. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
 TITAN 12th Mar. M'les, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 TALITHYBIUS 13th Mar. Genoa, M'les, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 ANTILOCHUS 6th Apr. M'les, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)
 ACHILLES 7th Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
 TYNDAREUS 21st Apr. via Suez

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)
 AGAMEMNON 15th Mar. via Suez
 EURYBATES 5th Apr. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

16th Mar. for Shanghai
 PYRRHUS 2nd Apr. for Singapore & London
 MENOR 7th May. for Singapore & London
 TEIRISTAS 25th June for Singapore & London
 SARPEDON 4th Aug. for Singapore, Marseilles & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

AGENTS.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

Regular Freight and Passenger Service for Bangkok, Hongkong, Swatow and return.

Expected on or Will leave for
 about Bangkok.
 S.S. "BANKA" 5th. March 11th. March.
 Will leave for Bangkok
 via Swatow
 M.S. "BINTANG" 22nd. March 28th. March
 Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for Genoa, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports, about 30th. March 1923.

Further sailings:— Expected on or Will leave for about parts on or about

M.S. "INDIEN" 10th. April
 M.S. "CHILE" 26th. March 2nd. May
 S.S. "KINA" 15th. April 17th. May
 M.S. "MALAYA" 29th. April 1st. June
 S.S. "BOLIVIA" 16th. May 10th. June
 M.S. "PANAMA" 4th. June 8th. July
 M.S. "AUSTRALIEN" 1st. July 7th. August

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th. March, 1923.

NOTICE.

THE STORE OF

NIKKO

WHICH CONTAINS THE VERY BEST EXAMPLES

— OF —

JAPANESE ART BOTH ANTIQUE AND MODERN.

HAS BEEN REMOVED

— TO —

71, Des Vœux Road

(Next to Fire Station)

Do Not Fail To Visit

NIKKO

NOTICE.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD.

SILIMPON COAL

THE undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined Silimpopon Coal, trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo), and to contract for regular supplies of cargo lots at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 16 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the Port may be had on application to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents, The Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.

PEAK IN-WAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	"
9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	"
10.00 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	"
11.00 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	"
12.00 noon	12.10 p.m.	"
1.00 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	"
2.00 p.m.	2.10 p.m.	"
3.00 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	"
4.00 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
 11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR 11.00 midday

SUNDAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	"
9.00 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	"
10.00 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	"
11.00 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	"
12.00 noon	12.10 p.m.	"
1.00 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	"
2.00 p.m.	2.10 p.m.	"
3.00 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	"
4.00 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	"

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
 11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SPECIAL CARS.

BY ARRANGEMENT. 1.15 to 2.0 p.m. OFFICE.
 AT SEBATIC BUILDINGS, ONE TONNE ROAD.

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

Peking, Mar. 8.—A message from Szechuan states that Teng Shih-hou with 20,000 troops met a similar number of Liu Cheng-shun's forces at Tien Tso-cheng to the North of Chengtu on February 28. After several days' fighting Liu Cheng-shun was victorious and captured several towns in that district. Reinforcements for Yang Sen are concentrating in East Szechuan. Apparently Yang Sen previously took Kwangchow and Wauhsien but was afterwards driven out therefrom. Now with reinforcements he is preparing to reattack these cities.—Reuter.

MURDERER COMITS SUICIDE.

Peking, Mar. 8.—A murderer, a Back of China messenger, yesterday committed suicide on the eve of his arrest by a detective after shooting a yendarme.—Reuter.

WU PEI-FU'S GENTLE PRESSURE.

Peking, Mar. 8.—It is reported that the Government, as a result of pressure from Wu Pei-fu, has agreed to appoint Sun Chuang-fang tuli of Fukien.—Reuter.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL CAPSULES
 The best internal treatment.
 Specially made in a way that prevents sickness or nausea.
 Physicians recommend them. From all Chemists.

EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Mr. Grant suggested that Causeway Bay should be left out of the resolution and the central part of the city substituted.

Mr. B. Wylie pointed out that the Victoria School would have to come down very soon.

Mr. J. Russell (Taikoo) did not think there was any need to alter the motion.

Another speaker pointed to the fact that in a short time the Army schools in the central district might become vacant.

The motion was unanimously passed with an addition that a school also be provided in the central district.

A Difference of Opinion.

The Chairman, remarking that all the other resolutions related exclusively to children over the age of 9, then proposed: "That it is essential that British boys and girls above the age of 9 should receive a better education in this Colony than at present."

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak seconded and the motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman then proposed the third resolution: "That such education should be of a sound and practical character which will fit such boys and girls to occupy useful positions when they grow up."

A Queen's College master said he had not heard anything yet which had suggested the real line of education required. Mr. Mackintosh, in his speech, had said that the end in view was matriculation, but that end was being worked to on paper all the time.

Therefore, it was not the syllabus which was at fault. What was the better education which the gentlemen had in mind and how were they going to differentiate between their subjects? He put the questions without prejudice, merely as an enquirer, who had not been in the Colony long.

He felt it was a very wide and difficult question. It had been thrashed out in England over a period of 100 years. During the last 50 years it had been brought down to a very fine point. There were about five subjects required for every boy. Boys were not trained to work to any end. When they got to the matriculation boys, began to look out on the world, to enter offices and to grasp sensibly the work their employers set them. One of the essential things was that the boys should have been taught to think and reflect. (Applause.) It seemed to him, from what he had heard and seen in the papers, there was a vagueness as to what kind of education was really wanted. He was not trying to throw cold water on the scheme, but was endeavouring to get at the root of the matter and put it on a proper basis. With the small number of British children in the Colony at present no business man would for a minute entertain the suggestions put forward. Mr. Mackintosh said he must congratulate the last speaker if he had succeeded in obtaining a syllabus of the Peak School, the Victoria School, or even the Kowloon British School. He had asked on several occasions at meetings of the Education Board that the syllabus be placed upon the table but had always received the same answer that it was in course of preparation. It had been his painful duty to point out over and over again that mathematics were not taught at all in these schools, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that they had only

recently begun to be taught. He failed to see how they were going to get the boys up to the matriculation standard if they did not begin to teach them mathematics—simple algebra and geometry.

He had a suspicion that the last speaker was comparing the very pleasant lines on which he worked at Queen's College with the less easy conditions under which his colleague, Mr. Nightingale, worked at Kowloon. With regard to the type of education, they were asking that the boys should be brought up to the matriculation standard. "I do not know whether the matriculation standard is just a beginning, but if it is only a beginning, for heaven's sake let us begin," declared Mr. Mackintosh. "You have not got your boys anything like up to that standard yet." He suggested that it should be included in the resolution that the type of education should be on definite matriculation lines. (Applause.)

Grocer's Shop Education. "We have heard so much of this profit and loss system in education that, to put it commonly, we are fed up," declared a speaker. "I look upon the education of British children as a national asset, not to be run along the lines of a grocer's shop. (Laughter.)"

I think our friend is only repeating what we have heard from the Educational Department all along the line."

The Queen's College master replied that he spoke from an unbiased point of view. He repeated that no business man would entertain the proposals. "Personally," he said, "I should be delighted if they raised the salaries. I know it would not be any use putting that forward, because they would consider it from a business point of view."

The Chairman amended the resolution to read: "That such education should be of such a character as to enable scholars on leaving school at the age of about 17 years to pass the standard of the London matriculation examination."

The motion having been seconded it was carried.

Boarding School not Favoured.

The Chairman then presented his fifth resolution which read: "That, for the purpose of subjecting them to the necessary training and discipline, it is desirable the boys should be boarders and not day boys." He explained that the real difficulty with regard to this was to obtain a suitable site for such a school. He had discussed the question with various people, and a whole multiplicity of sites had been suggested to him. He mentioned a few, such as on the road between Kowloon City and Yau-mat, in the neighbourhood of the settlement at Kowloon Tong, near the Wong-nai-chong Gap, and Mr. Claud Severn had suggested that the mud flats at Shatin could be reclaimed, and a school built on the land thus made available. Another suggestion was Stonecutters. (Laughter), but this had its drawbacks, as, for example, the exposed position of the island during the typhoon season. They really wanted something a little more central, and if possible, placed above the level, on the hillside, where there were definite advantages from a health-point of view. However, that was not a thing they could decide at that evening's meeting, and he had merely brought the matter up in order that the views of those present might be learned.

A gentleman in the audience immediately rose and expressed the opinion that there could be some doubt as to whether the discipline of a boarding school was any better than the discipline of the home. The statement was greeted with a certain amount of amusement by those present. The speaker went on to say, however, that they had

always to bear in mind the fact that a boarding school would be considerably dearer, from the point of view of the parent, than the ordinary day school, whereby the child lived at home. As an amendment he moved that "It was desirable that the central school, if established, should be a day school and not a boarding school."

The Chairman agreed with the speaker on the question of expense, though he intimated his disagreement where discipline was concerned. He stated that he was only putting these motions with the object of ascertaining the true feeling of the meeting, and not with any great desire of steering them passed.

Seconders were found for both the resolution and the amendment. The latter was put to the meeting, and carried with three dissentients. No Education for British Children.

The sixth resolution proposed by the Chairman was as under: "That the staff at such school should, as regards teaching qualifications, approximate so far as possible to the present staff of Queen's College, and that continuity of staff, especially of the seniors, should be secured."

Mr. Bolton, who seconded, declared that up to the present time there had been no education for British children in Hongkong. His experience had been that with every change of teacher in British schools there had come a new order for books (Laughter). He did not altogether agree with the suggestion of free education. They were all prepared to pay something towards the education of their boys and girls, but he thought that with a little judicious management the cost might be very considerably curtailed, especially on books.

The resolution was carried.

The Chairman's seventh motion read: "That it is essential, in order to make such a school as is suggested, a success, that the parents should earnestly cooperate with the staff of the school in:—

(1)—Maintaining strict discipline over the boys and girls, and, (2)—In securing the regular attendance of the boys and girls at school."

The Chairman pointed out that the co-operation of parents was essential if they were to make such a thing a success.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The last resolution proposed by the Chairman was as follows: "That adequate playing grounds should be attached to the school and that the playing of games should be compulsory for boys."

"And girls," suggested several members of the audience.

The Chairman intimated that he had no objection to the addition.

A speaker asked if the children would have to play football, hockey, tennis and basket ball during school hours and then be sent home with a basket full of homework. (Laughter.)

The Chairman: I imagine it will be taught after school hours. Most schoolmasters have a certain amount of common sense.

"It seems to me that they are lacking in common sense at the moment," retorted the speaker.

The resolution having been carried, the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

TSINGTAO TROUBLES.

Peking, March 8.—It is reported that 1900 Gendarmes have removed from Tsingtao to Fengze where they are making themselves objectionable by entering restaurants and demanding food and drink, sometimes at the point of a pistol, resulting in the Japanese businesses remaining closed.—Reuter.

PRESCRIPTIONS—

when the doctor prescribes he expects the druggist to fill the prescription with pure drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the doctor's prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory

THE PHARMACY

The Red Bldg Opposite Ice House St.

SHERIFF BROTHERS



Diamond & Gem Merchants
 A ten cent Ricksha fare to our establishment
 WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS
 69, Queen's Road Central

THE VCIROLA

is superior.
 We can convince by demonstration.
 MOUTRIE'S—Sole Agents

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Lunch sets for picnics and parties
 Crepe Shelf Paper.
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EFFECTIVE YET INEXPENSIVE

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Neither Does He Care

BY BLOSSER

BURNETT'S

Finest London

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Unique in character and flavour

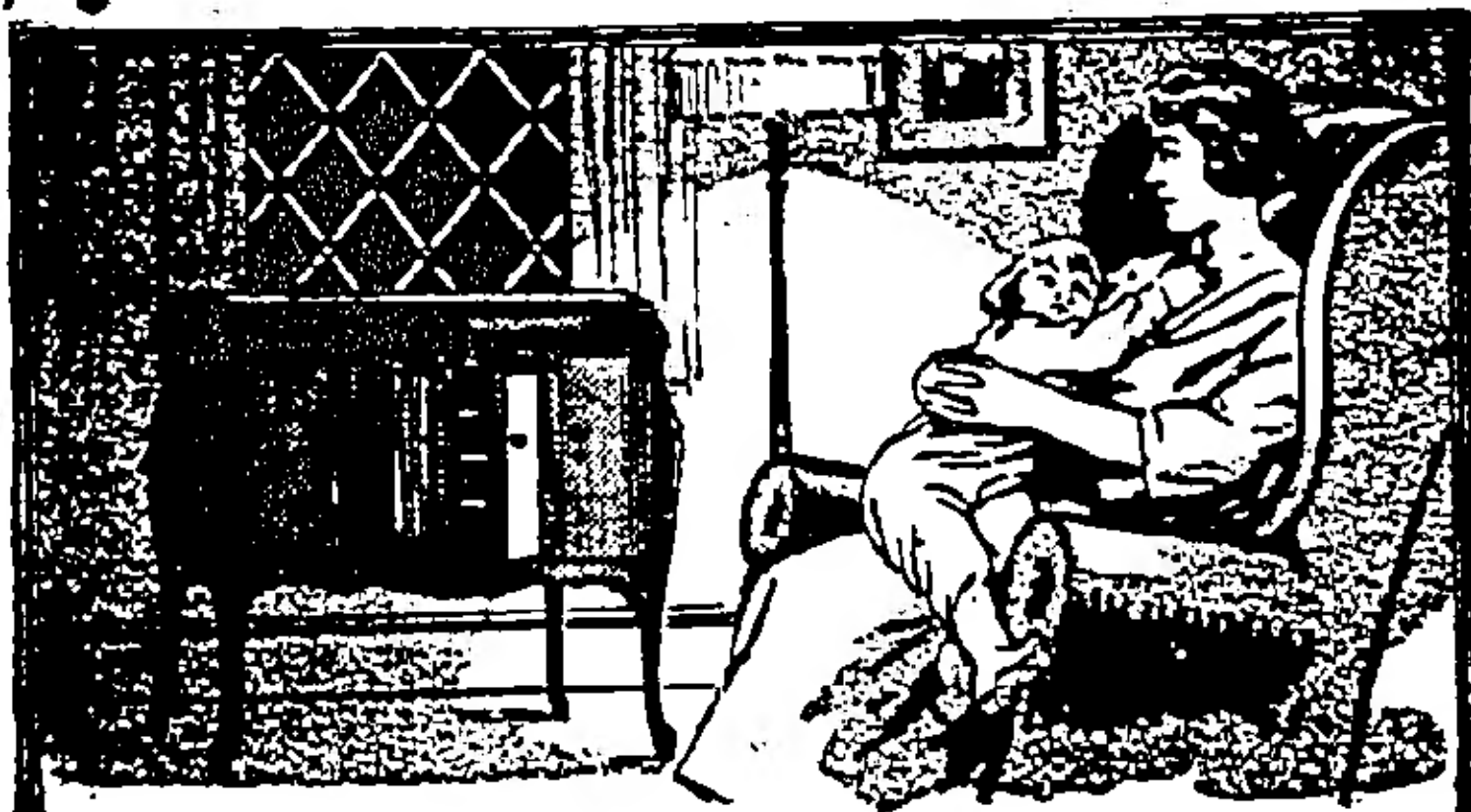
GIVES THAT DISTINCTIVE EXCELLENCE
TO A COCKTAIL

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Established 81 Years.

For those restless
nights—Victrola Music

The soft, restful accents of a beautiful voice,—the sweet, relaxing strains of lovely instruments; under the gentle influence of these, the disturbed and troubled little mind slips easily into peaceful rest.

There are a hundred and one incidents in your daily home life when your Victrola and Victor music prove possessions above all price. Why go another day without your Victrola? We make it so easy to own your own! We will deliver at once any model you select.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

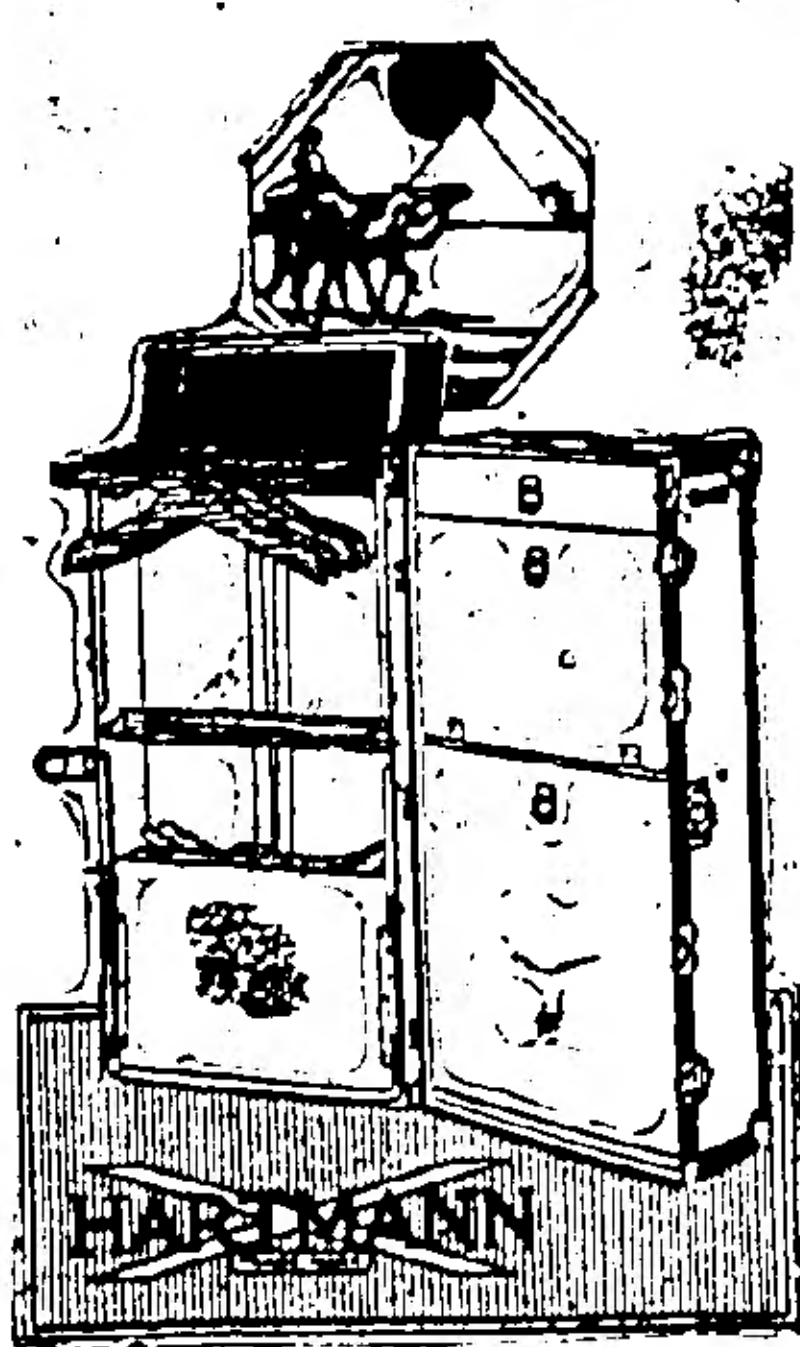
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HARTMANN

WARDROBE TRUNKS

There's no Trunk
like a Wardrobe
and no Wardrobe
like a Hartmann.



WE OFFER A CONVINCING
DEMONSTRATION WITHOUT
OBLIGATION.

— Sole Agent. —

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

THE CATERING DEPARTMENT

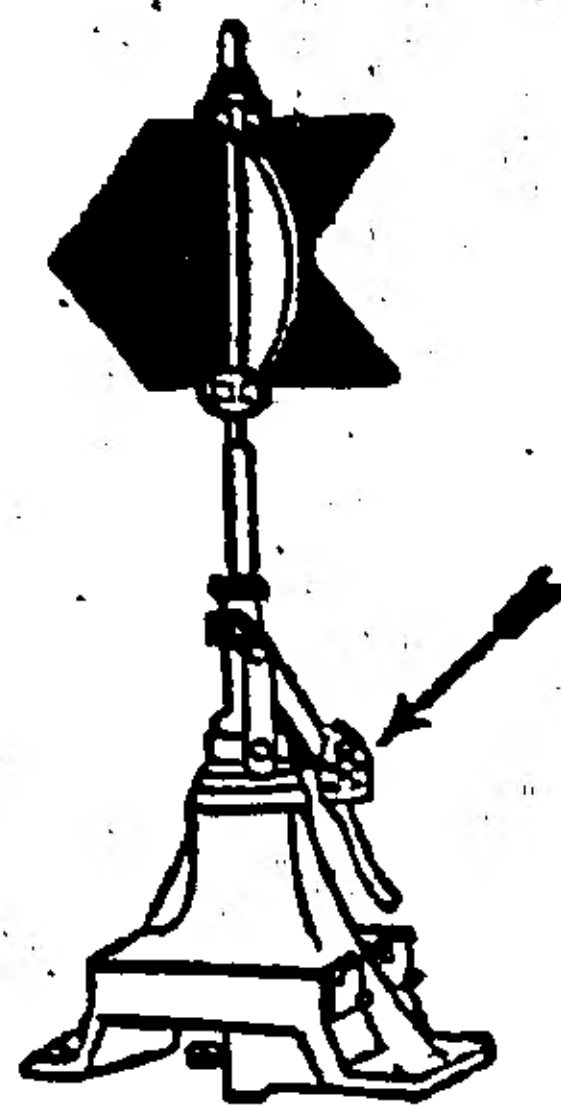
CAFE WISEMAN

is replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for

MOTORING & WALKING PICNICS
WEDDING RECEPTIONS, GARDEN PARTIES
PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS
LAUNCH and YACHTING PICNICS

Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert European supervision.

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More human lives are in the keeping of one lock when it is placed on a railroad switch than in any other position.

Great railroads like the Pennsylvania and Union Pacific that take every possible precaution to safeguard their patrons, use Yale & Towne Bronze Padlocks.



DEATH.

ANTONICH.—On March 3, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai (of pneumonia). Lodovico Antonich, aged 56 years.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 9th March, 1923.

THE EDUCATION MEETING.

The large attendance at last evening's public meeting on the question of the education of British children provided ample proof of the interest which is taken in this subject. One point which prominently emerged was that there is widespread dissatisfaction with the existing educational facilities. It was to emphasise this fact that the meeting was convened, and, at the same time, to get into direct touch with parents in order to ascertain their views on the subject. From one standpoint, there was really little need for the holding of a public meeting at this stage. The Government must have been well aware, from frequent comment in the Press, as well as from official reports on the schools, that there was something wrong with the education being given to British children, and that reforms were necessary. The whole subject was recently investigated by a committee of the Board of Education, and its proposals were of a comprehensive and far-reaching character. On a point of procedure, it seems to us that before convening a public gathering it would have been better had some definite official statement been extracted from the Government, as to its attitude on the recommendations contained in the committee's report. Then everybody would have known exactly how matters stood, and there would not have been the possibility, as there now is, of the public seeking to convert the Government to proposals of which it may already approve. However, the meeting has had this value—it has shown the Government that the public feels keenly on the subject, and, what is more, that parents thoroughly endorse the main points of the Education Committee's scheme for solving the problem.

Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh's address was a clear analysis of the present shortcomings and of the reforms which are needed. Whilst, however, we appreciate to the full the value of specialisation in education, we cannot go all the way with him in his denunciation of "a good all-round

general education." If the education given is "good" and "all-round" it must surely have beneficial results and give scope for the individuality of the scholar. After all, the aim of education is not to work to a certain set standard—it is, or should be, to get the student to think rationally and to show an intelligent interest in whatever work he eventually takes up. And it is worthy of note that Mr. Mackintosh's denunciation of a general education was in direct conflict with the views of the authors of the resolution subsequently put to the meeting that the education should be "of a sound and practical character which will fit boys and girls to occupy a useful position when they grow up." We are doubtful also whether most of those present really set such store on the "public school tradition" as Mr. Mackintosh seemed to imagine; we should say that a very small proportion of the audience had had any personal experience of that tradition, and we are certainly not yet convinced that its inculcation is by any means a necessity.

What we are gratified at, however, is that the meeting has given such a decided vote in favour of the Education Committee's recent report, and that it firmly expressed its opinion against a boarding school. The Government must now surely take note of this public endorsement of the Committee's recommendations, and we hope that an early opportunity will be provided of ascertaining how the Government views the proposals put forward.

In Ireland Now.

Whatever hopes there were a few weeks ago of matters mending in Ireland have had a sorry demise these last three days, with the news we have received of rebel activities in the heart of Dublin itself, recalling the happenings that culminated in the destruction of the Four Courts. Evidently the leaders of the irregulars have still a very strong hold on their followers, for it is the leaders who rejected the recent peace offer, when even in their own ranks were men who were sick of the whole business and were willing to accept the Free State amnesty. So apparently Ireland is to continue to suffer from the evil work of this section of her disaffected sons. Property is to be destroyed, more lives are to be lost, further homes desolated, and increased drags placed on the country's progress towards better conditions, all for the sake of a lost cause. But how long is it going to last? The world grows weary of watching and waiting.

Songs and Their Singers.

Many must have been intrigued at the thought of a Japanese singing English songs with the full ability of a British tenor, and encompassing other languages as well. But, after all, music, and famous songs, are international, and the voice is universal human possession. It is merely that this new songster is from the East that suggests a departure from the ordinary. We have heard famous Continental singers delivering the words of well-known British songs, and our own vocal artists include foreign ballads in their repertoire. When all is said and done, it is really the delivery of a song, and much less the pronunciation of the words, that matters; so that an English song sung with an Italian accent, or a French chanson delivered with an English twang are none the less appreciated if the singer has a fine voice. Japan's nationals are taking their place on an equality with Western peoples in all the realms of human activity. In science and invention they have already scored several triumphs. In art and drama they have attained a high plane. We now find them triumphing in the realm of music as well. The East is progressing, and every year are the barriers and conventions between the East and the West being surmounted. Which is all to the good of the world.

The Election, and After.

Almost it is amusing to contemplate the fluttering in the Unionist dovetails over the recent

DAY BY DAY.

"PROVISION FOR OTHERS IS A FUNDAMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY OF HUMAN LIFE."—Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Maltby returned by the President Grant to-day.

A masquerade ball is to be held at the Taikoo Club on the 16th, instant.

Lady Rees Davies has kindly consented to present the prizes at the Dog Show to-morrow, at the conclusion of the judging.

The Courtneidge-Holloway Company arrived this morning and will open its season at the Theatre Royal with "The Man from Toronto" to-morrow night.

The health return for yesterday shows two cases of small-pox, and one each of diphtheria, enteric fever and cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese. A case of rabies reported on February 14th, has only just been confirmed.

A dance will be held at the Kowloon Theatre on the night of Friday, the 16th, inst., under the auspices of the Kowloon Cricket Club. A good orchestra has been arranged for. Tickets are available at the Club.

Mr. M. J. Quist, the newly-appointed Netherlands Consul-General for Hongkong, South China and Macao, assumed charge of office on the 6th, instant. Consul C. S. Lechner is soon to leave for Kobe, having been promoted Netherlands Consul for the Japanese Empire.

The water return shows that on March 1st, there were stored in the Hongkong reservoirs 755.44 million gallons, as against 1,047.86 million gallons on the same date in 1922. Tylam Byewash reservoir is empty. The Kowloon reservoir contained 181.56 million gallons, as against 197.84 last year. The total rainfall for the two months ending February 28, was 0.52-inch, as against 8.15 inches for the same period in 1922.

CORONET'S NEW PICTURE.

"The Notorious Mrs. Sands."

A subtle satire upon present-day society is contained in "The Notorious Mrs. Sands," the Robertson-Cole production which the Coronet management are showing for the first time to-day. In it Bessie Barriscale, the radiant star of numberless comedy-dramas shows us a fresh facet of her undeniable genius. The story of the film is intensely dramatic and calls for delicate nuances of emotion which Miss Barriscale portrays in brilliant fashion.

In the role of a girl whom fate has placed in a false position—she stakes her reputation in order to save her lover's honour—Miss Barriscale is seen as the brilliant leader of an ultra-smart set and this gives her the opportunity to wear an array of particularly gorgeous frocks, all specially designed by a noted modiste for the photoplay. There are many thrilling scenes and one of the most gripping of the picture's great moments is the court room scene where she announces that on the night her husband's safe was robbed, the man accused of the crime, and whom she loves, was with her.

by-election reverses. The Edgell seat was considered a very safe one, but has been lost to the strongest element of the Opposition. A comparison of the by-election figures with those of the Election, indicate apathy on the part of the Government supporters. They might have altered the aspect of things had they turned up in their full numbers to the poll. Are the people already getting "fed up" with the policy of the new Government? Were there expectations at the Election that are not being fulfilled? Was Labour then caught napping, so that now every effort is being made to remedy the state of affairs so far as that party is concerned? No doubt these, and other, questions will keep the Ministers busy for some days. There seems to be some in the wind, so we shall adopt the well-tried Aquilian doctrine and "wait and see" before we comment any further on the remarkable series of Government reverses.

Gleams FROM THE Unseen

By Robert G. Shewan.

III.—Interviews with Clairvoyants and Mediums.

For to one is given the word of wisdom,
To another the gift of healing,
To another the working of miracles,
To another prophecy,
To another discerning of spirits,
To another divers kind of tongues:
First apostles,
Second prophets,
Thirdly teachers,
After that miracles,
Then gifts of healing, diversities of tongues.
(1st Corinthians, Chapt. 12.)

OF interviews with clairvoyants and mediums, I have had a number. Very few have been utter failures; some have been very satisfactory, and some half-and-half. In 1897, B. Beata told me that there seemed to be a legacy of land coming to me, but as yet I have had no legacy of anything. She also spoke of a present of jewellery which some people were then thinking of sending to me. That was quite true if it referred to an old watch which was, shortly afterwards, given me and which the donor had been thinking of giving to me for some time previously. But I myself had no knowledge of the existence of such a watch in the family. She also told me that a dark lady friend was then laid up and seemed surrounded by glass—a great deal of glass and a huge volume of light. The illness would not be fatal. This was only verified when I returned to Hongkong, when it appeared that a friend, Mrs. Gordon, had been laid up at that time in a room which was practically lined with mirrors and filled with sunlight as it was in the summer. I wasted that a friend named Robert who lived as far from me at that moment as he could, was working in a place not like an office, the floor of which was of earth. I could not place him until I had left Beata, when it occurred to me that it was a friend of mine in Yokohama, who is called Ross by his friends but whose full name is Robert Ross Thomson. And when I reached Yokohama I found him working in the firm's godown, the floor of which was of earth or chunam, the office being then under repair. So far as I or my mind had to do with it, I can only say that I did not even know he was in Yokohama, which, as the clairvoyant said, could not be further away without coming nearer!

Fortune Telling.

In the same year (1897) I interviewed the celebrated Gypsy Lee, at Brighton, who merely looked at me once, jumped up and embraced me with a good, hearty hug and said "God bless you; you will never want, but always have all you want; travelled much and given away money that you'll never get back." Another gypsy of the same name, on the Devil's Dyke, told me I need never fear want and that I would marry a woman with whom I would agree wonderfully, which I suppose must refer to the second wife who is said to be still to come.

In Seattle, I went into a tent at a circus where a young woman was telling fortunes. What she told me was quite correct so far as I could judge, and then I asked if she could tell me my name. She immediately replied "Your name? Oh, your name is Robert."

Once in Bond Street, seeing a plate with "Clairvoyant" on it, I went in. The lady's name was, I think, Madame Voyer, but I am not certain, and I owe her an apology, as I felt so sure that what she had told me was all wrong that I kept no note of the interview. But I very well remember that she told me that I would be interested in a legacy of which I should have the management and from which I should receive more benefit than the legatees. When I laughed and said that none of my friends were at all likely to leave me anything and that I could only suppose that I was going to rob the legatees, she pointed out that the legacy was not to be left to me but that I was to manage it. She admitted that she could not understand it herself, but she was positive I would have to do with a legacy, not to myself, from which I should benefit more than those who got it. It looked bad for me, but some years afterwards my brother died and appointed me one of his executors to administer his estate for the benefit of two persons whom I was then

assisting financially, so that without robbing anyone I did benefit through the legacy more than either of the legatees.

Thankful Spirits.

On my way back to China by way of America and Japan, I was introduced in New York to a very good medium, Mrs. Dearborn. This lady gave me the names of many departed relations and friends and described them very accurately. One who gave his full name as "Old Mac" I could not place at all till he gave the full name, McCaslin, when I at once remembered one of that name who was always called "Old Mac." As soon as I recognised him, the medium shook me repeatedly by the hand, in the pump-handle way McCaslin always performed that operation, exclaiming at the same time "Now you know me, Robert," which was the name by which he always addressed me. He then thanked me for winding up his estate and sending the money to his widow. My mother was then said to be present, and, on my suggesting that it was only thought-reading, the medium immediately spoke with a Scottish accent saying "I am your mother, Bob, your mother who brought you two up." The explanation of "you two" is that I have a twin brother. On another occasion, I took my friend Cunningham, who was a very religious man and much opposed to my dabbling in these matters, to see Mrs. Dearborn, without disclosing his name to her. I was not present at the interview, but Cunningham rushed off after it, evidently greatly agitated, and when I took his place, with Mrs. Dearborn she told me that there was a lady there named Lily Cunningham who wished to thank me for bringing her husband to her. Cunningham never went to her office that day, and when I met him at dinner that night he withdrew what he had said, but would not say anything more.

Twin Sisters.

Some months afterwards, when I had returned to China, Manners, our agent at New York, interviewed Mrs. Dearborn. She could tell him nothing whatever about himself or his affairs, but she said that a cousin of his, named Charlie, had been nearly killed recently. Manners had not heard about this cousin, in whom he said he took no interest, but he wrote to England and enquired about him and was told that Charlie was in Canada and lately had been nearly killed by a quantity of flour bags falling on him. Mrs. Dearborn also told him to tell his friend Robert that his mother was present with the two Jennys. The two Jennys, about whom neither Manners nor Mrs. Dearborn knew anything whatever, were the first two children of our family. The first was named after my mother and when this child died the next, a girl, was also named Jean, but she too died before I was born. Never having known them, I seldom think of them, so telepathy can hardly explain their appearance in New York of all places.

The Dead Banker.

When I went home in 1899 for an operation, I interviewed Mrs. Russell Davis. As she told me to ask questions, I asked her if the thing I came home for would be a success. Looking at me and repeating my words, she brought her hand up to her side and said suddenly: "Oh, I see, it is something hard here; yes it will be all right after 48 hours." It is curious that one of the first things I was told in the Nursing home was that I should not be out of danger till 48 hours after the operation. On that occasion I remarked to Mrs. Davis that it would be more satisfactory if I could be told something not within my own knowledge, and she replied quite properly that she could only give what she got. Some considerable time after that, I called upon her again, when she remarked that she had been hoping to see me again, as she thought that perhaps she had the test I wanted. She said that at times when she had thought of me, a pale, cadaverous face came before her, and she was told that it belonged to a man named Vacher, who had lived in Shanghai and had been in a Bank there, in which the man Shewan, (Continued on Page 7.)

GLEAMS FROM THE UNSEEN.

(Continued from Page 6.)

who had called on her, was interested. I told Mrs. Davis that I did not know such a man, as I lived in Hongkong, but soon after that I was in the London office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and asked the Manager, Mr. John Walker, who, I knew, had been in that Bank at Shanghai, if they had had a man there named Vacher. He immediately replied "Yes, but he's dead." I then asked what kind of a man he was and got "Oh, a long, thin, cadaverous devil." If telepathy is to explain this case, then it must be telepathy from the dead man Vacher, for it could not be from either Mrs. Davis or myself. But if Vacher's spirit can telepathy to us like that, it must be very much alive, I should think.

The Tricolor.

One day I called on a well-known clairvoyant, Mrs. Mary Davies, in Regent Street, who told me I was going at once to the land where the flag was red, white and blue. I said "If you mean French, you are wrong, as I am just going to Germany." "No," she said, "it is the French flag, you are certainly going to France." That same day, or the next, I met a friend who persuaded me to go first to Paris to see his wife, who resided there, which I did, proceeding to Germany from there, so Mrs. Davies was quite correct about the flag.

My nephew, Fred. Plater, has told me of a sailor who fell overboard from a Canadian Pacific steamer, on which Plater was an officer, who was seen steadily swimming after the steamer and taken out of the water almost dead. When he was brought round and feeling stronger, he was asked whether he thought he could overtake the steamer by swimming, when he said that it was very funny, but that at every stroke he made he saw a scene of his past life come up before him, and he was very anxious that someone should explain the meaning of this, which had evidently made a great impression on him. He was an old man.

More Revelations.

I first met Mrs. Fred. Smith in London in 1911, and was greatly impressed by her psychical gifts. I was worrying much about affairs in Hongkong, my partner's behaviour, and other troubles in business, and was very anxious to get back there. One Sunday, several of us were invited to his house to dinner by Mr. Fred. Smith, and after dinner Mrs. Smith told each of us what she saw in connection with each particular person. As regards myself, she said that I was worrying a great deal about a matter of business about which I did not have to worry at all. "Everything will come all right, point by point, till you look back and are surprised to see it, and you will find things clear up much better than you ever thought." Nothing, then, seemed more unlikely than this, but I have the note of what she told me before me now, and I can look back and say that the subsequent events could not have been described better. At a dinner in London, given by Mr. Mendham, she told us that an elderly man, a Scotman, was present who had been an engineer connected with Docks in Hongkong. As all this applied to the late Mr. David Gillies, about whom Mr. Mendham and I had been speaking before dinner, we tried to bring out the name "David," but Mrs. Smith would have nothing to do with us and finally told us that the name was Houston. The late Mr. Houston was an old friend of mine and built the Naval Docks at Hongkong, and the description applied to him perfectly. Mrs. Smith also described the late James McKie, of Shanghai, and my uncle Bob. Later on, after the theatre, when we were sitting in the vestibule of the Holborn Restaurant, Mrs. Smith informed me that my mother was present, was smiling and asking why I wanted to go back to China so soon, as I was not going so soon as I expected. I said that could not be, as my ticket was taken and my heavy baggage had been sent forward already. (As a matter of fact, if I remember rightly, that dinner was a farewell one to me.) "Nevertheless," she said, "your mother shakes her head and says you will not go back for a long time." This was very disagreeable news to me, as I was particularly anxious to return to Hongkong at once, and it seemed incredible. But the fact remains that I was stopped at the last

moment and did not go to Hongkong for nearly two years after that, my baggage going out by itself. At a dinner at Bellomo's Restaurant Mrs. Smith described to Mr. Adamson an aunt of his named Martha, and although he scouted the idea of such a person, much to Mrs. Smith's surprise, as she said she saw the lady very clearly, the following day he told us that he had had an Aunt Martha and that his mother fully confirmed Mrs. Smith's description. More than once Mrs. Smith has foretold a second marriage for me, and even a child, and is quite positive about it, although the facts and the chances seem quite against such a prophecy. But according to my horoscope, all my experiences in life must be dual. My troubles with my partner ended in the Law Court, and I have a letter from Mr. Smith, dated Hendon, 1st February, 1914, in which he tells me that I was having trouble with my partner, that I would get another, that there was a lot of worry around me, that my partner had gone to a Chinese for help, that the costs of the suit would be divided, and that she saw me looking very pleased as if I had gained a victory. All this was quite true, and the statement about the costs being divided was extraordinarily true, as I won both the original suit and the appeal.

An Australian Medium.

Sometimes in 1912, I had a sitting with a male medium from Australia. I was ill at the time and felt very unwell during the whole interview. First of all, he described my father and mother very correctly, and then Houston, but several others followed whom I could not recognise. What he told me was not very satisfactory, and a good deal was incorrect, but not so his statement that my business would develop and that I should be very contented and happy with a great many more things to look after—"a new business and a new position." For business was very bad then, and I had no such hopes or expectations in my head. But he was positive and the result confirmed all he said, as, with the war, business improved all round. He warned me, too, about my kidneys, from which I have since suffered greatly. After the sitting he told me what was then the matter with me and made passes over me with his hands. I was certainly much relieved and left him feeling much warmer and stronger than I had done for a long time, but, as he said, the improvement proved only temporary and was gone the next day. He explained that he was leaving for Australia at once, so had no time to effect a permanent cure.

Other Sitzings.

I have had more than one sitting with Zeiliah Lee of Brixton and found her above the average in the correctness of her predictions. I have some notes of my sittings with her. She mentioned Chinese or Japanese cement barrels, much travelling and described my house in Hongkong, besides much more which I could recognise more or less, or which must be left to time to prove. I have also before me a letter from her dated 19th February, 1913, in which she says that she has a strong feeling that circumstances are combining to afford you a larger scope for business operations, and that a great change much to your material advantage is imminent, which subsequent events proved to be quite true. I have a note of a sitting with Mrs. Praed, of Regent Street. She told me nothing startling, but I could verify most of what she told me and in only one case, that of a name, did she appear to be glaringly wrong and it struck me at the time that this name was meant for a previous sitter. In 1912 in Dresden, I had a sitting with a woman who read the cards, and cards or no cards, she certainly seemed to see into my thoughts and affairs. Before she saw me she exclaimed to my landlady, Frau Presske, who opened the door for her "Oh, it is a gentleman, not a lady, I am to meet, and he is separated from his wife." I have Frau Presske's note of what this woman told me, very little of which was incorrect or has not been fulfilled since. She was really remarkably good both as regards the present and the future.

[The next instalment will appear on Monday and will deal with "Experiences of Others."]

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H. M. S. HAWKINS DANCE.

Last Night's Gay Scenes.

There were gay scenes last night at the dance given on H. M. S. Hawkins, when about 500 persons were present, including His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs, Genl. Sir John Fowler and Lady Fowler, Sir William and Lady Brunsford, Sir W. Rees Davies and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz. When the guests arrived they found that the quarter deck of the battleship had been converted into a splendid dancing floor. Draped with bunting and hung with charming red and blue Chinese lanterns, it presented a bright appearance, and the cheerful atmosphere was enhanced by the ship's band which had taken up its position on the jetty alongside. Above, on the land side of the upper deck, which was also gaily decorated, accommodation was made for supper, whilst the harbour side of the same deck was used as a sitting-out place. H. M. S. Petersfield, which was accommodated alongside the Hawkins was used for a similar purpose. Dancing, which began at 8.30, lasted until the small hours of the morning. We append the programme:

Dance Programme.

- Extra. Siren of a Southern Sea
1. Fox Trot..... The Snake
2. Waltz..... Lazy Honolulu
3. Fox Trot..... In the Spring Time
4. Fox Trot..... April Showers
5. Waltz..... Moonlight Madness
6. One Step..... Ma
7. Fox Trot..... The Sheikh
8. Waltz..... Isle of Golden Dreams
9. Fox Trot..... Deadie Deedle Dum Interval.
10. Fox Trot..... Rose of Bombay
11. One Step..... When you're old you like 'em young
12. Fox Trot..... Ty-tee
13. Waltz..... Kentucky Babe
14. Fox Trot..... Say it while dancing
- Extra Fox Trot..... Crooning

"NOW AS HEALTHY A CHILD AS COULD BE FOUND."

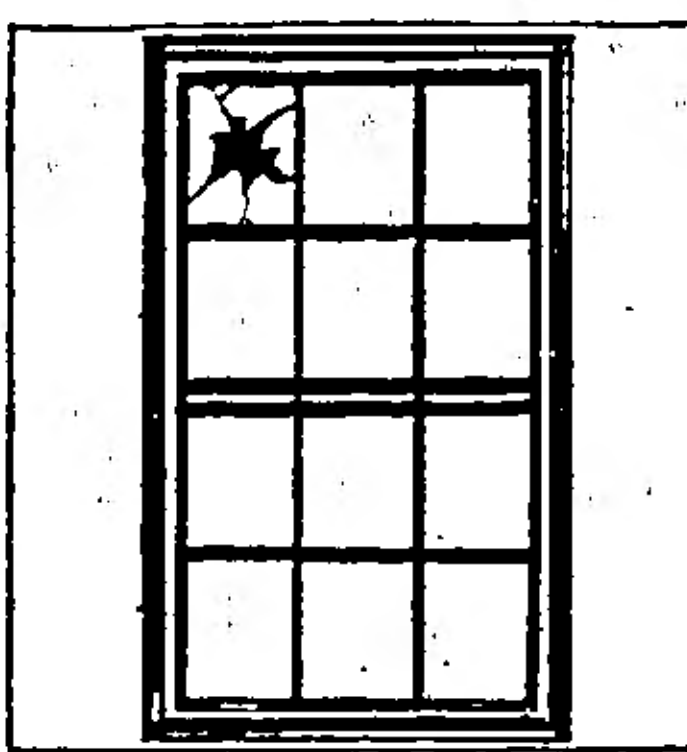
British Mother in Burma Gives Thanks To Baby's Own Tablets.

Mrs. Austin-Brown, wife of Sergeant Austin-Brown, of the Rangoon Police, writes:—"My daughter Jessie, aged 16 months, suffered very much with constipation until I gave her Baby's Own Tablets. After the use of 2 vials she became entirely free from constipation."

"When she was teething I also used Baby's Own Tablets with entirely satisfactory results. She is now as healthy a child as can be found anywhere."

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A PUZZLE A DAY.



The window shown above consists of an upper and a lower sash. The pane in the upper left-hand corner is broken. How can the sashes be arranged so that the broken pane is covered by a good pane without exposing half the space of the window?

Yesterday's answer: If a pen-holder and a pen cost \$2.20, and the holder is worth two dollars more than the pen, the holder costs \$2.10 and the pen 10 cents.

£38 FOR TWO BUTTERFLIES. A silvery-white comma butterfly, which is usually tawny, fetched £20 at Stevens', Covent Garden. A black specimen of the silver-washed fritillary also sold for £18.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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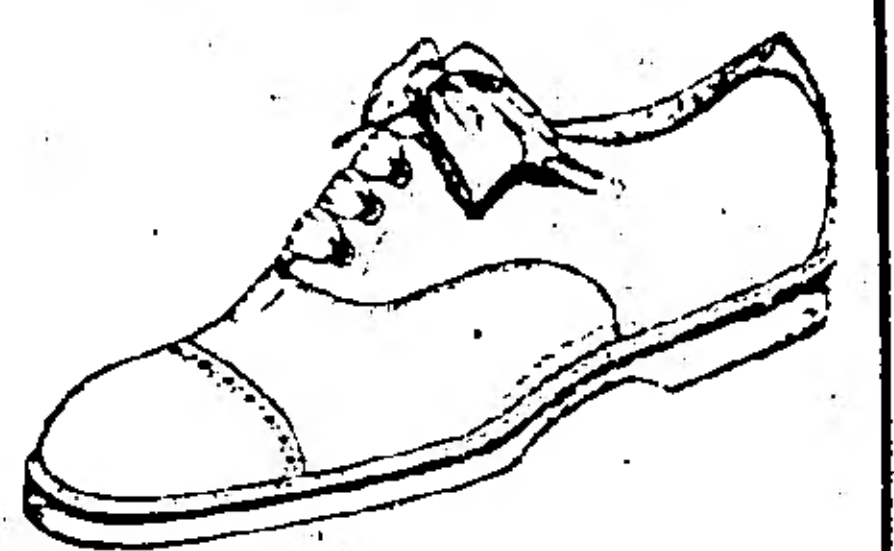
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The prices of these cars in Hongkong will be the local equivalent of the listed prices ruling in Great Britain.

We have made arrangements with the Arrol-Johnston Company, whereby a visitor to Great Britain from the Far East will be enabled to purchase at list prices an Arrol-Johnston or a Galloway Car for his use in the Homeland, and on his return to the Far East to have the car sent to the factory to be overhauled and suitably geared for the Colony of Hongkong. In addition, the car would be packed, insured, and shipped to us for delivery in Hongkong, free of all charges to the owner.

Further particulars can be obtained from our Garage Showroom in Pedder Street.

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AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS.

Inspection cordially invited.

(NEXT TO CAFE WISEMAN.)

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P.O. Box 530.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

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WHITE SHOES

For Ladies, Gents and Children

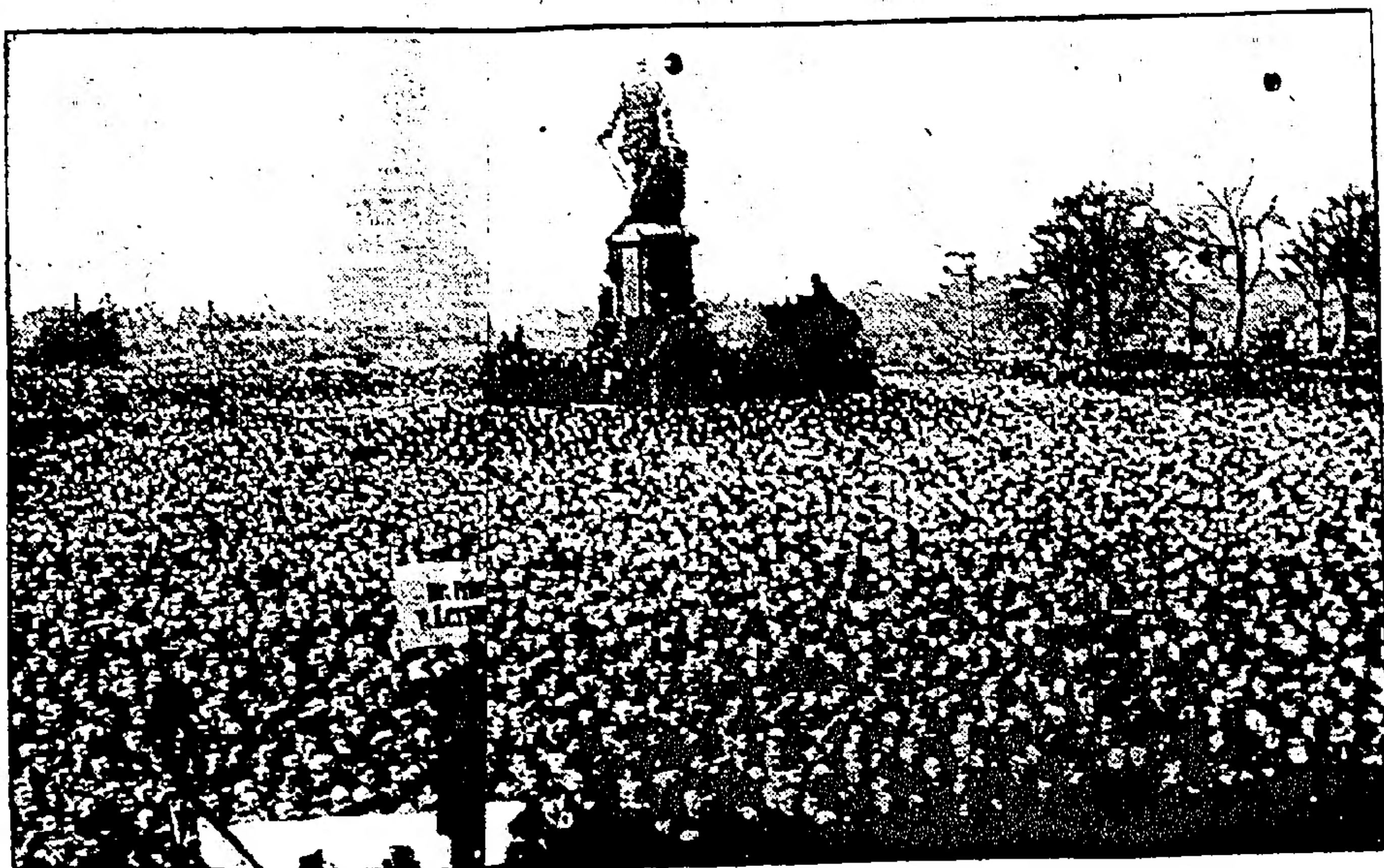


Most Up to Date Style

Keds

YEE SANG FAT CO.

CAMERA NEWS.



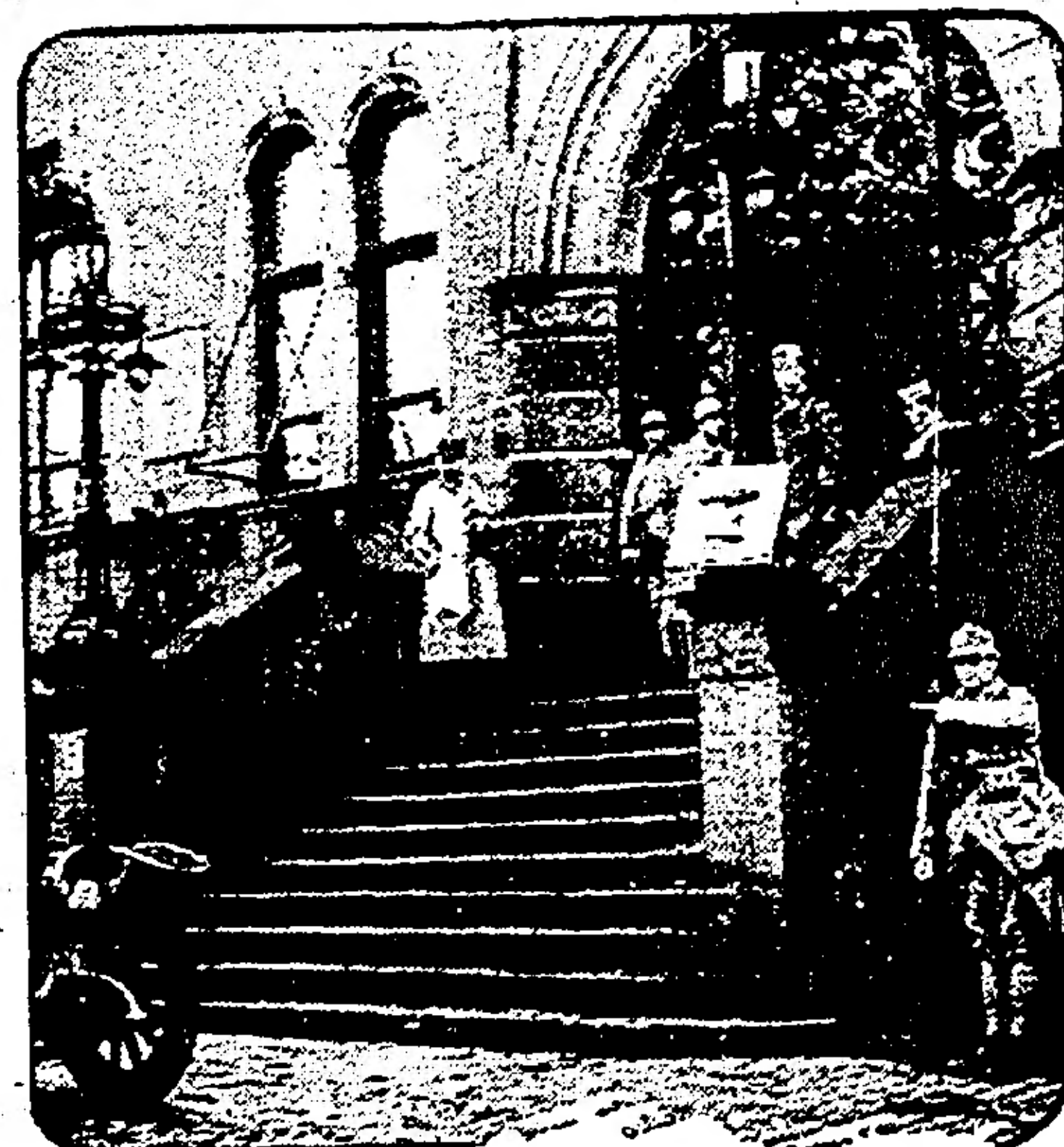
Dr. Friedrich von Lersner, on platform in foreground, is addressing a crowd of 200,000 which has gathered in front of the Reichstag building at Berlin to protest against the French occupation of the Ruhr Valley. The Bismarck statue, crowded with spectators, is shown in the centre.



A typical German miner from the Ruhr district.



Four were killed and scores injured when a tank, the remains of which are shown above, exploded in Springfield, U.S.A. Debris was showered on the business district, motor cars blown several yards and windows shattered over a large area.



From this house in Essen, quarters of General Hampan, go forth orders to the French troops occupying the Ruhr district of Germany.



Derricks salvage the twisted steel and fabric that was an aeroplane before Pilot Elmer G. Davis and Student flyer William Trapper were killed when it plunged into San Francisco Bay.



Wai-Hu-Sing, the chief of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, is shown here standing on the steps of City Hall, New York.



Trouble occurred in Essen when the French settled down to occupy this German city. Mounted police are shown here in front of the Kaiserhof Hotel attempting to scatter a crowd of irate citizens who threatened to mob French officers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



REDUCED FARE TO EUROPE

First Class

£120 **£112**
 Connection with Canadian Pacific Atlantic Empresses. Connecting with Monoclas Cabin Atlantic Steamers.

Second Class

£82 **£80**
 Connecting with Monoclas Cabin Atlantic Steamers. Connecting with Canadian Pacific Atlantic Empresses.

Canadian Pacific Monoclas Cabin Atlantic Service.
 Mont Laurier 17,100 tons gross. Montrose 10,400 tons gross.
 Montcalm 16,400 tons gross. Montclair 10,400 tons gross.

If desired passengers may be routed via any Atlantic Port.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Kel. Central 752 Hongkong Office. Cable GACANPAC.



Reduced Fare to Europe £120-£112.

First Class Throughout.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMER	Tons	Leave H'kong	Steamer	Leave H'kong
KOREA M.	20,000	Mar. 20.	TAIYO M.	22,000
SHANTO M.	22,000	Apr. 2.	TENYO M.	22,000
STERIA M.	20,000	Apr. 15		

Calling at Manila. Calling at Dairen. Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MULLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMER	Tons	Leave H'kong	Leave H'kong
ANYO MARU	13,000	Apr. 23.	
SEIYO MARU	14,000	June 5.	
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	July 20.	

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE

BETWEEN

Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Dairen, H'kong, B'via, S'rang & Sourabaya.

Steamers. Destination. Leaving Hongkong.

PERSIA MARU Keelung, Moji & Kobe

NEW YORK LINE.

(Freight Only.)

VIA JAVA AND SUEZ.

Steamer	Tons	Leaving Hongkong
KOYO MARU	8,000	March 8.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings apply to:—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Central Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton. Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

To Los Angeles & San Francisco from H'kong by Direct Route.

U.S.S.B. "Dewey" Due Hongkong 16th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "Elkridge" Leaves Hongkong 17th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "Elkridge" Due Hongkong 2nd Apr.

U.S.S.B. "Elkridge" Leaves Hongkong 4th Apr.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. & CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

To Manila & Singapore.

U.S.S.B. "Elkridge" Due Hongkong 7th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "Elkridge" Leaves Hongkong 8th Mar.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect" Due Hongkong 23rd Mar.

U.S.S.B. "West Prospect" Leaves Hongkong 24th Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information apply to

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT. 1st Floor, Queen's Building.

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SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

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Calling at Shanghai & Kobe.

S.S. ARCHER 2nd half March.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

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ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

AGENTS.

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Telephone Central 2477 & 2478.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



DOLLAR LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and Baltimore.
 S.S. DIANA DOLLAR 27th April

For New York via Genoa, Marseilles & Boston.
 S.S. ESTHER DOLLAR End March/Beginning April.

For San Pedro, San Francisco, Seattle & Vancouver.
 S.S. GRACE DOLLAR 4th May.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 1A Des Vaux Road, Ground Floor. Tel. Central 795 & 792.



NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ECONOMY COURTESY COMFORT

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

STEAMER	TONS	SAILING DATE	DESTINATION
"PFALZ"	7,043	11th April.	Singapore, Belawan, Colombo, Port Said, Trieste, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg.
"WERRA"		28th April.	Singapore, Belawan, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Genoa, Antwerp, R'dam, Hamburg & Bremen.

All dates subject to change without notice.

For Passage Rates and Freight apply to:

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

No. 1A, Des Vaux Road, Ground Floor.



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN

STEAMERS TO

SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

"PRESIDENT GRANT"	March 11th.
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	March 23rd.
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	April 4th.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	April 16th.
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	April 28th.

REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE

£120-£112

FIRST CLASS ON THE PACIFIC.

FIRST CLASS ON AMERICAN OR CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

FIRST CLASS ON THE ATLANTIC.

CHOICE OF TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

ANY LINE ON THE ATLANTIC.

THROUGH ACCOMMODATIONS AND BOOKINGS ARRANGED.

TO MANILA

"PRESIDENT MADISON"	March 14th.
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	March 26th.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	April 7th.

SAIGON-SINGAPORE SERVICE.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. Copies of this paper on file in our Offices SEATTLE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK.

For Passage and Freight Bookings apply to

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Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor.

Telephone Central 2477 & 2478. No. 4, Des Vaux Road.

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S.S. CO. LTD. (Incorporated in U.S.A.)
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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

Reduced Fare to Europe

CABIN £98—2nd CABIN £80

Trans-Pacific Service

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Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. CHINA

March 16th. April 18th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada and Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

PRINCE'S BUILDING. ICE HOUSE STREET.

TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. TELEPHONE PASSENGER DEPT. & AGENT.

Central No. 1934. Central No. 2161.

Cable add. "CHIMAIL"

BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. AGAMEMNON via Suez Canal 15th Mar.

S.S. CITY OF LINCOLN via Suez Canal 25th Mar.

S.S. EURYBATES via Suez Canal 5th Apr.

S.S. IXION via Suez Canal 15th Apr.

S.S. KARONGA via Suez Canal 25th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

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(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

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REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

S.S. "MISHIMA MARU" on or about 8th March.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about March.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, I.

AGENT.

Branch Office,

No. 37, Bonham Strand, West.

Tel. central No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 140.

MOTOR MISHAP.

Coroner's Enquiry.

At the Magistrate's yesterday conducted an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a man named Lam Cheong, who died at the Government Civil Hospital on the 18th. February from injuries received in a collision between motor cars 733 and 29 near the Tytam big reservoir.

The following gentlemen formed the jury: Messrs F.V. Vandenberg, E. Kern and A. G. da Rocha.

Mr M.K. Lo appeared on behalf of Mr Li Ka-po, the owner of car 733.

After an outline of the circumstances had been given by the Coroner, Tsui-cheung, the driver of car 733 disposed that he accompanied his master in the car on the 18th February when the collision occurred. Containing a party of friends of Mr. Li Ka-po, the car left the Repulse Bay Hotel at 2.20 p.m. and proceeded towards the Tytam reservoir, Mr. Li Ka-po, who was sitting beside him, being the driver. The car was going at a speed of between 20 to 25 miles an hour. On reaching the bend near the reservoir witness heard a noise behind as if another car was approaching. He heard no horn sounded. A moment later car No. 29 crashed into the right rear mudguard of his car, the impact driving his car against the bank on the left side of the road. His car grazed the bank, suffering considerable damage. Mr. Li Ka-po swerved the car out to the road, and it ran against the bank again before it was pulled up. After car 733 had stopped witness found car 29 stationary about eight yards behind and, sitting beside the driver, was a man who appeared to have been seriously injured. Two women sitting at the back of car 733 were thrown out. Witness said the right rear mudguard, the rear light and the number plate had been knocked out of position.

Dr. J. T. Smalley, of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the deceased died on the 18th. The man was semi-conscious on admission and appeared to be suffering from a fractured skull. He was blind in the left eye. The post-mortem examination showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull and hemorrhage.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned for a week for the Coroner and jury to visit the scene of the tragedy.

"NECESSARY EXPENSES."

A plea that £20 for the hire of a motor-car was a necessary expense to enable him to go to church was made by Lieut. Colonel Godfrey Beaumont, who appeared at Taunton Bankruptcy Court recently. His liabilities amounted to £218 and assets to £310. He admitted slight extravagance in incurring a debt of £22 for photographs and another for £20 for fishing tackle.

POCKETING THE WHITE.

Charged with stealing eggs, a Norton, Yorks, farm labourer, said the hen must have laid them on his coat—and they had rolled into his pocket!

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition.

Western Union and Watkins, Benthleys and Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters Electricians

Kowloon Docks

No. 1 Length 700ft.

Breadth 110ft.

No. 2 Length 271ft.

Breadth 74ft.

No. 3 Length 254ft.

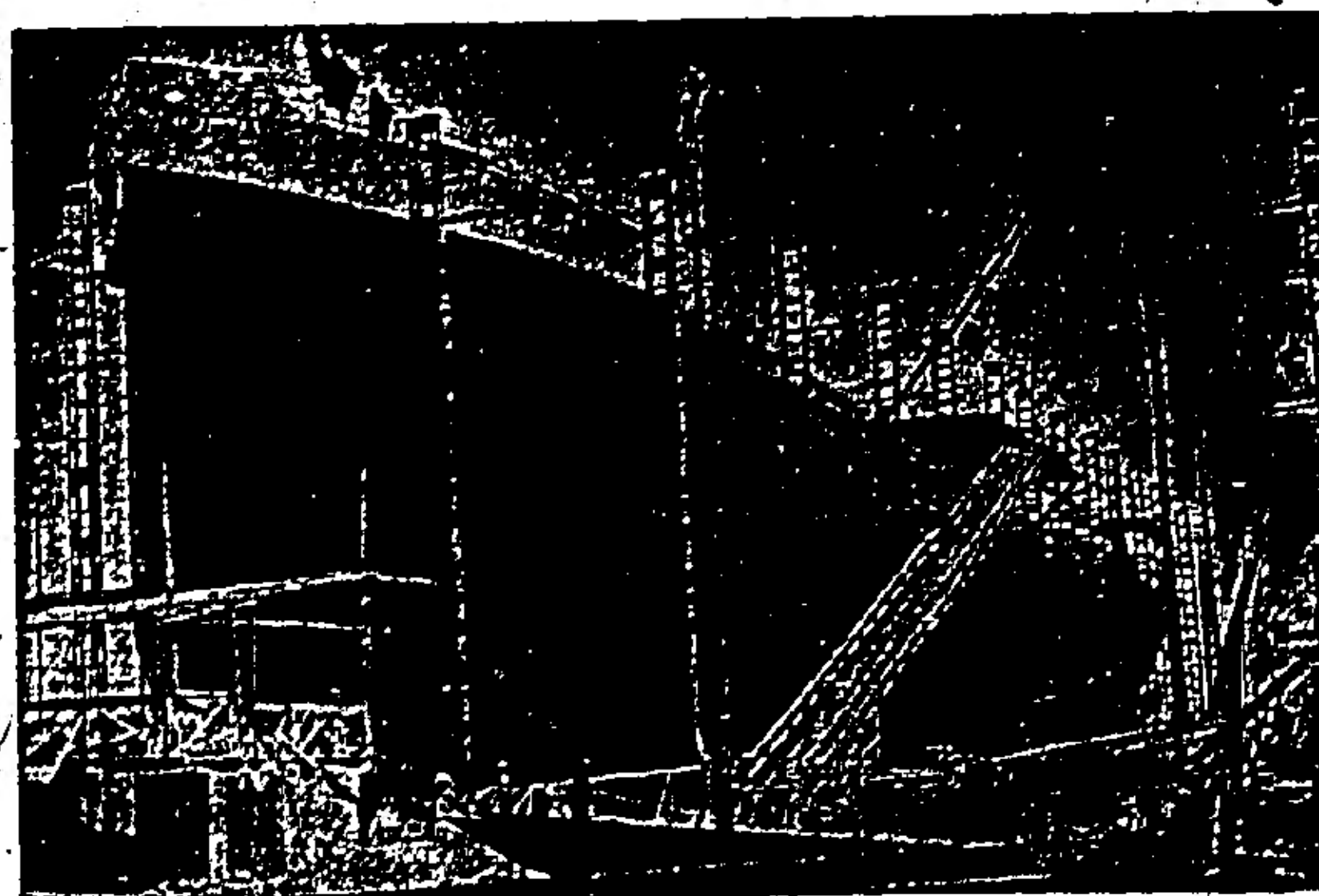
Breadth 49ft. 3in.

No. 1 Slip Length 240ft.

Breadth 60ft.

No. 2 Slip Length 220ft.

Breadth 60ft.



Tai-Kok-Tau.

OSMOPOLITAS

DOCK

Length 456ft.

Breadth 85ft.

Aberdeen

HOPE DOCK

Length 115ft.

Breadth 34ft.

LAMONT DOCK

Length 332ft.

Breadth 45ft.

Launch of Oil Tanker "PALUDINA" at KOWLOON DOCKS. Built to the order of

The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MADAGASCAR, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS**

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
BANCA	6,000	10 Mar. noon	Singapore & Bombay
LAHORE	5,000	13th Mar.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
ALIPORE	5,273	14th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
KASHMIR	8,841	21st Mar.	M'se, London & Antwerp
OUZAN	6,700	27th Mar.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
DONGOLA	8,083	4th Apr.	M'se, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
TANDA	6,956	3rd Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta
JAPAN	6,000	11th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
ARAFURA	6,000	7th Apr.	Manila, Thursday Island, T'ville, B'bane, Sydney & Melbourne.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Tel. Central Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
NANKIN	7,000	13 Mar. 4 p.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
ARAFURA	6,000	13th Mar.	Japan direct
SOUDAN	6,700	15th Mar.	Shanghai
JAPAN	6,000	19th Mar.	Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passenger Mailing not more than 34ft. x 1ft. x 1ft. will be received at the company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikobas	Java	12th Mar.	14th Mar.	Amoy, S'hai, Japan
Tjikembang	Java	15th Mar.	18th Mar.	S'hai & N. China
Tjiklatap	Java	17th Mar.	22 Mar.	B'pan, M'sar, S'baia
Tjikini	Japan	18th Mar.	23 Mar.	B'via via B'ka, B'ton
Tjikmanok	N. China	—	2nd Apr.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.
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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U. K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

Steamer	Due Hongkong	Steamer	Leaves Hongkong
GLENADE	13th Mar.	GLENSHANE	19th Mar.
GLENARIFFE	20th Mar.	G'oa, L. A'werp, R'dam, H'burg	19th Mar.
GLENOGLE	9th Apr.	G'oa, L'don, R'dam & H'burg	20th Apr.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone Central No. 3215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamer	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. arr. at H'g. and Sailing for S'hai & Japan	Pro. Sailing from H'g. for M'se
AZAY LE RIDEAU	26th Jan.	3rd Mar.	18th Mar.
PORHOS	9th Feb.	16th Mar.	3rd Apr.
ARMAND BEHIC	23rd Feb.	27th Mar.	17th Apr.
PAUL LECAT	9th Mar.	10th Apr.	1st May.
ANDRE LEBON	23rd Mar.	24th Apr.	15th May.
AMBOISE	6th Apr.	8th May.	29th May.
CORDILLERE	—	—	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A Class 1st Class £120.00 B. Class 1st Class £110.00 Steamers 2nd Class £86.00 Steamers 2nd Class £80.00

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BOATS)

S.S. C. M. MAILHOL loading for Port Said, Valencia, Bordeaux, Havre, Antwerp & Dunkirk, about middle Apr.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points to U.S.A. & Canada.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Sunday, 18th Mar. at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Mar.

SUWA MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Mar.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 20th March.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Sunday, 11th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st March.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th April.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKEUCHI MARU ... Middle April.

BUENOS AIRES via S'pore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 13th April.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

NAGATO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Mar.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 15th Mar.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Mar.

BENGAL MARU ... Saturday, 24th Mar.

YADASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOSHINO MARU ... Thursday, 15th Mar.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TAJIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Mar.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Mar.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Tel. Central Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 13th Mar.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... Beginning of April.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sailing on or about beginning April.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... Sailing on or about 25th March.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

VIA COLOMBO.

S.S. "UMONA" ... end of March.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... middle of April.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	13th Mar.	17th Mar.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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(JOHN SWIRE & SON, LTD.)

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(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"City of Poona" 15th Mar. ... S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"City of Simla" 24th Mar. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"City of Poona" 15th Mar. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"City of Simla" 24th Mar. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

"City of Poona" 28th Apr.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to

REISS & CO.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 80.)

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Mingsang	Fri.	9th Mar. at 11 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fri.	9th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Fri.	9th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Taksang	Tues.	13th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwaisang	Tues.	13th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Wingsang	Wed.	14th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Wed.	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Wed.	14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Esang	Thurs.	15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Loksang	Thurs.	15th Mar. at noon.
KOBE via Yokohama	Sun.	18th Mar. at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Vatsang	Tues.	20th Mar. at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	Wed.	21st Mar. at noon.
KOBE	Fri.	23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK via Hoihow Chunsang	Sat.	24th Mar. at 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Namsang" will be despatched on or about Friday, 9th Mar., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone Central No. 315. General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haifong...	Ellis Walker...	SUN. 11th Mar. at 9 a.m.
Haikong...	J. S. Thomson...	TUES. 13th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haikong...	W. C. Parnmore...	FRI. 16th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

S.S. VAN CLOON

will be despatched on 16th March.

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Excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths, English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraphy.

1st CLASS FARE TO SINGAPORE, \$100.

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Agents—**JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,**

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BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. BANDOENG MARU Sailing on or about 26th Mar.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 26th Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

T. WATANABE,

Manager.

Tel. Central No. 2206.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S.S. "PORTHOS"

Consignees of Cargo from Marseilles &c. also cargo ex s.s. "Commissaire Pierre Lecoco" from Cognac &c., with transshipment at Saigon. In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained, immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 9th instant at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 13th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Friday the 9th inst. at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Acting agent.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD. COPENHAGEN

The M/S "INDIEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of March 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 15th March 1923, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of March or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & Co., TTD.

Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.**

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

THE UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.



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IN THE MOTOR WORLD.Prices of the open
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TOURING MODEL

BRITISH BUILT

\$2,500

\$3,500

\$4,000

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a demonstration

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Tel. 1036.

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33-35, DES VOEUX ROAD.

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Hongkong Hotel, Peak Hotel,
Repulse Bay Hotel.

SHANGHAI:

Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel,
Grand Hotel Kasee.

PEKING:

Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

In conjunction with

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

and

The Grand Hotel des Wagons Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

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J. WICHELL.

Manager.

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EVERY

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ARTHUR E. ODELL, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

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Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
Lounge Bar and Billiard Room.
Terms moderate.
Special arrangements for families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY.

Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE Is Hereby Given that the Colonial (Hongkong) Register of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 13th. March 1923, to Wednesday, 14th. April 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th. March, 1923.

NOTICE.

WILL clients please send copy for 1923/24 Annual? Back page of Annual is still open for acceptance. Apply International Trade Developer, Ltd. 8 Des Voeux Road.

B. A. ATHLETIC MEETING.

22nd and 23rd March, 1923.

U.S.R.C. Ground, Kowloon.

The above meeting there will be a mile race open to the Services and all British Residents in the Colony.
The Race is timed for 3.30 p.m. on the 23rd instant.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

MR. Leslie Solbe Greenhill has this day been appointed Acting Secretary to the above Companies. Vice Mr. Mowbray Stafford Northcote resigned. Pending Mr. Greenhill's return to the Colony Mr. Herbert Austin Rodgers will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D.G.M. BERNARD,
Chairman.

Hongkong 7th. March 1923.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

BY kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 10th. March, 1923.

from 3 to 6 p.m.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of puppies under 3 months old on the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs.

Entry Forms may be had from the Undersecretary.
No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee. Dog \$2. Cat \$1. poultry and pigeons, 50 cents per pen.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 7th. inst.

B.L. FROST,

Hon. Secretary,

c/o The Eastern Extension

Telegraph Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

Mar. 9d. 11h. 57m.—Pressure has decreased considerably over central and N.E. Japan, to Vladivostok. It has increased considerably at Shanghai and slightly from Formosa to Kwangtung. It is nearly stationary in southern districts.

The anticyclone over China has strengthened.
A depression is central over the Sea of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.02 in. Total since January 1st, 0.35 inches, against an average of 3.68 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

N.E. winds,

strong.

1 Formosa Channel

2 South coast of

China, between

H.K. & Lamooka.

3 Hongkong to

Gap Rock, overcast,

drizzle

4 South coast of

China, between

H.K. & Hainan.

N.E. winds,

fresh;

overcast,

drizzle

or mist.

I. F. CLAXTON, Director.

E.K. Observatory, Mar. 9, 1923.

FAST BOWLERS WANTED.

Lord Hawke on Failings of Young Batsmen.

The great fault of English cricket since the war is that our young batsmen have never met any really fast bowlers, except the Australian Gregory.

This criticism was made by Lord Hawke recently when presiding at the annual meeting of Yorkshire County Cricket Club, last year's cricket champions.

There was a time, said Lord Hawke, when every first-class county possessed one good fast bowler, and that was when the standard of batting reached its highest.

The inability to play express bowling was the Achilles' heel in the batting of young England.

Cricket itself had not deteriorated, but we were short of the stars we had 15 years ago. The time would come, however, when England's supremacy would be again manifest.

"For years," continued Lord Hawke, "I felt it a pleasure to captain the side without another amateur. The scarcity of amateurs in our team is a matter our friends below the Trent appear to dislike."

Yorkshire is a great commercial county. We have not the public school boys coming on good enough or with the time necessary for the game.

"Further, and still more important," our excellent selection committee always chooses the best players, irrespective of whether they are amateurs or professionals. The public want the best.

"The professional cricketer, always a gentleman, is a great asset to English cricket."

Last season, he added, was one of real triumph for Yorkshire's bowlers. Wilfrid Rhodes again headed the bowling averages, and for the sixteenth time in his brilliant career captured over 100 wickets.

Yorkshire had no fewer than five bowlers in the first 13 of the English averages, and he believed it was the first time in the history of county cricket when four bowlers of the team had each captured more than 100 wickets in a season.

A new system of calculating the championship had been suggested, and he hoped it would be introduced. It would do away with the system of percentage, which was so hated by everybody.

PASSENGERS DEPART.

Per s.s. TANDA for Shanghai.
—Mr. A. S. Underhill, Miss E. S. Underhill, Miss MacAlister Brown, Mr. R. Waters, Mr. Wakford Cox, Mr. M. Lyndbery, Mr. G. C. Willes, Mrs. F. Tanti-sire, Mr. K. Kortowski.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. PRESIDENT GRANT from Manila.—Miss P. Armentariz, Mr. R. G. Abbott, Mr. C. W. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Burnside, Miss Gabrielle Bouscaren, Mrs. Hattie L. Christian, Capt. R. M. De LaSala, Rev. Cayo Franco, Mr. J. Fred Gale, Mr. Jas. F. Jones, Dr. & Mrs. D. Little, Mr. P. M. Luce, Mrs. John L. Lincoln, Miss Natalie Lincoln, Miss C. E. Lincoln, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Morton, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Maltby, Mrs. Susie Matteson, Mr. F. A. Pope, Mr. E. Romero, Miss C. V. Rogers, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Strable, Master Frederick Strable, Miss Teresa Suarez, Mr. Frederick R. Stanley, Mrs. Diana Stanley, Miss Edith E. Sparks, Miss Anna W. Sawyer, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. H. Sawyer, Mr. Chester W. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. Wallace, Mr. E. W. White, Miss Ethel Wright, Miss Beatrice Woods, Mrs. A. A. Bryan, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Diekhoff, Mrs. V. M. Dorval, Mr. Chas. A. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur English, Mrs. H. S. Henningsen, Miss E. L. Horan, Miss N. L. Horan, Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Mills, Mrs. Chas. Mills, Mr. Lewis A. Pick, Miss C. F. Schurman, Miss C. C. Stinson, Mr. G. M. Velasco, Mr. & Mrs. A. Montinola, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Pulford, Mr. R. R. Agner, Miss C. L. Avery, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. Allen, Mr. & Mrs. O. D. Fisher, Mr. T. S. Holt, Mr. Wm. S. Heaton, Mr. F. A. Kraudelt, Mrs. Ede Lopez, Miss M. Lopez, Miss Mary F. Ledyard.

FIVE RACES WON IN A DAY.
Mr. Charles N. Manning, who died at Milton, Northamptonshire, recently, at the age of 72, was one of the best known farmers in the county and a former famous cross-country rider. His greatest achievement was the winning of five races in one day on his own horses at a Grafton Hunt Steeplechase meeting at Eastern Neston.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1.)

SELLING.	30 d/s. San Francisco and New York
4 m/s. Mark	54 1/2
4 m/s. France	9.30
6 m/s.	9.45
Demand, Germany	55 1/2
Demand, New York	56 1/2
T/T. Bombay	168 1/2
Demand, Bombay	169 1/2
T/T. Calcutta	168 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	169 1/2
On Yokohama	110 1/2
Demand, Manila	104 1/2
Demand, Singapore	97
Demand, Batavia	135 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	8 1/2
Sovereign	46.80
Gold test per Tael	31.15/16
Bar Silver—ready	31 1/2
forward	31 1/2
Bank of England rate:	5%
New York/London	4.69 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/4.5/15
4 m/s. D/P	2/4.5/15
6 m/s. L/C	2/4 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/4 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Hongkong 50 cent pieces @	par.
10 " "	par.
5 " "	9/10% dis.
Canton sub. coins	18.5% dis.
Hongkong, March 9, 1923.	

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Japan	Nagato M.	9th Mar.
Shanghai	Malacca M.	10th
U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Ezechuen	10th
Straits	Pres. Madison	12th
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers), London 8th Feb. & Parcels 31st Jan.	Tajima M.	12th
Straits	Nankin	12th
Japan	Roseland	12th
Haiphong	Alipore	13th
	Soudan	14th

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Straits & Bombay	Banci	Sat. 10 inst. 10.30 a.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Van Cloon	Sat. 10 inst. 4 p.m.
Macao	Chuenchow	Sat. 10 inst. 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haifong	Sat. 10 inst. 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., O & South America & Europe via Victoria B.C.	Pres. Grant	Sat. 10 inst. 5 p.m.
	Ship sails at 10 a.m. 11th inst.	
Swatow Amoy & Keelung	Amakusa M.	Sat. 11 inst. 8 a.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Benzon	Sat. 12 inst. 2 a.m.
Shanghai & Japan	Hydrangea	Sat. 12 inst. 3.30 p.m.
Straits & Egypt	Rheinland	Sat. 12 inst. 4.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Titan	Sat. 12 inst. 5 p.m.
Shanghai	Haiching	Sat. 13 inst. noon
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquis, S. Africa, India via Dhannakhodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Nankin	Sat. 13 inst. 2.30 p.m.
	Wingang	Sat. 14 inst. 8.30 a.m.
	Hakone M.	Wed. 14 inst.
	Registration	8.45 a.m.
	Letters	9.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 14th April)	
Shanghai & Japan	Mishima M.	Wed. 14 inst. 10.30 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Hoang	Wed. 14 inst. 1 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT

THE NOTORIOUS

MRS. SANDS.

THE STAR

Thur. Fri. and Sat.
at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MADGE KENNEDY

in

"BABY MINE."



Wednesday 7th. to Saturday 10th. March, at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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